A SKETCH OF NIVERSAL HISTORY.

A SKETCH OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, A

1401

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Embellished with Thirty-six Heads of the Kings, from Egbert to Geo. III. inclusive.

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1401

THE following Sketch of Universal History was written by a gentleman for the use of two young ladies, and not intended for publication; but as it was designed to supply what he thought was wanting to give the minds of children some idea of general history, and as it perfectly answered the purpose for which he composed it, he has been induced to publish it, that others might reap the same advantage which those have for whose use it was particularly composed.

There are, it is true, many abridgements of Sacred, Greek, Roman, and English History; but some short sketch of General History seems wanting, that the learner may be enabled to see how the separate parts are connected with each other. This deficiency is here attempted to be supplied; and as young minds are too volatile to be long fixed, it is drawn on as small a scale as possible: on the same account it was thought proper not to load it with chronological dates, but to throw it into a concise and simple narrative, that the connection of the successive events with each other might be readily acquired, and easily retained when acquired.

The

The author has carefully avoided the giving a greater ſpace to thoſe circumſtances which are neareſt the preſent time: for though in larger hiſtories this muſt neceſſarily happen from the encreaſing quantity of materials, yet it is a fault in a work of this ſort, ſince it tends to impreſs on the ductile imagination of youth wrong ideas of chronology which are not eaſily eradicated, as the mind will be apt to connect the length of the æra with the number of the pages it occupies.

The author of theſe ſheets is free to confeſs that his own imagination, even in riper years, was ſo much biaſſed by this early prejudice, that it coſt

him ſome pains to correct it; and he will venture to ſay, that many perſons of no inconſiderable hiſtorical knowledge will find the time beſtowed on a careful peruſal of this Sketch, accompanied with an inſpection of Doctor Prieſtley's Hiſtorical and Biographical Charts, by no means thrown away.

A SKETCH

A

SKETCH

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

THE earlieſt information we have of the actions of mankind is from the Holy Scriptures. We have there an account of the Creation of the world, the deſtruction of it by the Flood, the renewal of mankind by the family of Noah, who were preſerved in the Ark, and their encreaſe and diſperſion over the whole face of the earth. The Scrip-

tures then proceed principally with the hiſtory of the deſcendants of Abraham, whoſe great-grandſon Joſeph ſettling in Egypt with his eleven brothers, they became, with their progeny, ſlaves to that powerful people. But encreaſing in proceſs of time, they migrated from thence and ſettled in Paleſtine, after many wars, expelling the old inhabitants, who are called in our tranſlation of the Bible Philiſtines. The deſcendants of Abraham ſtyled themſelves Iſraelites, or Children of Iſrael, from Jacob, the father of Joſeph, who was alſo named Iſrael. They divided the country among their twelve tribes, diſtinguiſhed by the

the names of the twelve ſons of Jacob from whom they were ſeverally deſcended. At firſt they were governed by magiſtrates called Judges; and afterwards by Kings. In the reign of Rehoboam, their fourth King, ſon to Solomon, and grandſon to David, ten of the tribes revolted, under a leader named Jeroboam, leaving two tribes only, viz. Juda and Benjamin, under Rehoboam, whoſe deſcendants were called Kings of Juda, from whence the name of Jews was derived; and the ſucceſſors of Jeroboam were called Kings of Iſrael.

Several powerful nations aroſe in their neighbourhood, which all became

came in time ſubject to the empire of Aſſyria. To ſuch a formidable enemy the offspring of Abraham were an eaſy conqueſt: the ten tribes of Iſrael were carried into captivity, and their name no more heard of among the nations: the chief perſons among the Jews were alſo carried to Babylon, the capital of Aſſyria; but the people were permitted to remain at home under the dominion of their conquerors.

Soon after this a new power aroſe. The King of Aſſyria turned his arms againſt the Medes and Perſians. Cambyſes, King of Perſia, had married Mandane, daughter of Aſtyages, King of Media. The firſt

attack

attack of the Aſſyrians was againſt Media. The Perſians ſent Cyrus, ſon of Cambyſes and Mandane, at the head of an army, to the aſſiſtance of his uncle Cyaxares, who was then King. The invader was repelled, invaded in his turn, the King of Aſſyria killed at the taking of Babylon, and the whole empire reduced under the dominion of the Medes and Perſians; over both of whom Cyrus reigned, by marrying the only daughter of his uncle Cyaxares. Thus was the Perſian empire founded.

The Perſian empire extended over all the known parts of Aſia: and the ambition of Darius, a ſucceſſor

ceffor though not a defcendant of Cyrus, induced him to attempt the conqueft of part of Europe; but here he met with a fevere repulfe from the Grecian republics.

This fmall people, who inhabited a country of narrow extent, were not only able by their courage and military fkill to check this powerful invader, but they had made fuch a proficiency in wifdom and arts, that we may now fay every attainment modern Europe has made in both is principally, if not folely, derived from them. The origin of this fingular people is very uncertain. The firft time they made any confpicuous figure in the annals of mankind,

was

was in the Trojan war, which has been rendered immortal by the poems of Homer. At that time they were divided into ſmall kingdoms, under limited monarchs; all of which, before the Perſian invaſion, were formed into republics.

The Perſian King Darius deſpiſed ſuch feeble antagoniſts; but both he and his ſon Xerxes ſoon learned, by fatal experience, the advantage of valour and diſcipline over timid multitudes. After the loſs of immenſe armies, the Kings of Perſia contented themſelves with fomenting the differences which began to ariſe among the Grecian republics, in which Athens and Sparta

took the lead; and remaining anxious ſpectators of the bloody wars which they made with each other, when freed from the apprehenſions of a foreign enemy.

While Greece was thus waſting her ſtrength in wars at home, great jealouſy was ſtill entertained leſt the common enemy (for ſo the King of Perſia was eſteemed) ſhould take advantage of her weakneſs to accompliſh his ambitious deſigns, when a ſtorm unexpectedly burſt on them from another quarter.

There was a country to the north of Greece, called Macedonia, which, though in many reſpects congenial with it, was looked on as barba-

barbarous (for the Greeks called all nations but themſelves barbarians). Macedonia was governed by an abſolute King. Philip, Prince of Macedonia, happening, on ſome occaſion, to be an hoſtage among the Greeks, had the advantage, at the ſame time, of learning their art of war, and ſeeing their internal diſſentions. Profiting by this knowledge, when he ſucceeded to the throne of Macedonia, he ſo contrived to embroil the affairs of Greece by corruption and intrigue, and by taking part, ſometimes with one party, and ſometimes with another, ſo to weaken the whole, that, having bribed the chiefs of ſome of the re-

publics to his intereſt, and totally defeated the Athenians and their allies at the battle of Chæronéa, he rendered Greece entirely dependent on himſelf.

Knowing, however, the difficulty of keeping ſuch a people in peaceable ſubjection, he planned the popular ſcheme of an invaſion of Perſia; aſſembling for this purpoſe the whole force of Greece, and cauſing himſelf to be acknowledged chief of the confederacy. In the midſt of this undertaking he was aſſaſſinated, and was ſucceeded in his power by his ſon, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Alexander the Great.

Alexander, immediately putting himſelf

himſelf at the head of this formidable army, conquered the Perſian empire with all its dependencies, and, penetrating to the banks of the Ganges, ſubdued even part of that country ſo well known to us by the name of the Eaſt Indies. But this immenſe empire was of ſhort duration; for, on his return, he died at Babylon, as ſome ſay, by poiſon, as others by exceſſive drinking, leaving his vaſt dominions to be divided among his generals. Aſia, Egypt, and Greece, exhibited a continual ſcene of war and deſolation; eſpecially Greece, where there were perpetual ſtruggles between the ſucceſſors of Alexander for domi-

nion and the republics for liberty, till the whole was reduced to subjection by the power of Rome.

Rome, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the history of mankind, arose from being a small state to the utmost extent of territory and power. At first it was governed by Kings, who were expelled for their tyranny, and two annual magistrat[es] chosen in their place; these, with the senate and assemblies of the people, formed the government, not unlike our King, Lords, and Commons. The Romans soon engaged in wars with the other states of Italy, all of which they finally conquered; encreasing by those means not only their

their ſtrength but their military knowledge; and as many of the Italian ſtates were Greek colonies, they had all the advantage of the Grecian art of war, improved by their own experience. Being maſters of Italy, they turned their arms againſt Sicily, which engaged them in a war with Carthage, a powerful ſtate on the north of Africa, who had colonies in that iſland. This war was proſecuted with various ſucceſs, till the perſeverance and courage of the Romans prevailed, and Carthage was totally ſubdued.

To return to the affairs of Greece: Rome made the aſſiſting the Greek republics a pretence for interfering

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in their difputes, and finally reduced both the oppreffors and the oppreffed to an entire dependence on herfelf.

The armies of Rome now became invincible. Not only Afia, Egypt, Greece, and the northern parts of Africa, were fubdued, but fhe extended her conquefts to Spain, Gaul, and Britain.

Yet, amid thefe fplendid fcenes of victory abroad, Rome was torn to pieces by factions at home. At firft the ftruggles were between the fenate and the people, till particular perfons obtaining power by holding long commands abroad, the names of the popular, or noble party, were

only uſed as ſkreens to the ambition of individuals. The laſt great conteſt was between Julius Cæſar and Pompey; the firſt of whom had commanded in the northern, and the other in the eaſtern provinces. The deciſive battle of Pharſalia, and the ſubſequent death of Pompey, gave the whole Roman empire into the hands of Cæſar. The ſpirit of liberty, however, made one dying effort. Cæſar was ſtabbed in the ſenate-houſe, and an army raiſed in defence of public freedom. But after a ſhort war, the veteran troops of Cæſar, under the command of Octavius, his nephew and adopted heir, Marcus Antonius, his friend,

friend, and Lepidus, one of his generals, defeated the army of the republic, and the three leaders divided the empire among them.

Lepidus, being a weak man, was soon deposed; and M. Antonius, devoted to his pleasures, shut himself up in Egypt with Cleopatra, the queen of that country. Octavius Cæsar, taking advantage of his indolence, encroached on his provinces, and a war ensuing, Antonius was totally defeated at the naval battle of Actium, soon after which he killed himself, and Octavius remained sole master of the Roman empire, with the title of Emperor, and the name of Augustus Cæsar;

and

and Rome, with its vaſt territories, from this period became ſubject to the dominion of an arbitrary monarch.

Our Saviour was born during the reign of Auguſtus, and ſuffered crucifixion under Tiberius, his immediate ſucceſſor.

From this time the whole civilized world being under one maſter, hiſtory for a long period has little elſe to record than the characters of the Roman Emperors; and mankind were happy or miſerable as their governors were mild or cruel. Perhaps the ſtate of the human race was never more enviable than when ſuch characters as Titus, Trajan, or the Antonines;

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARAS

Antonines, were maſters of the world. While under the government of ſuch monſters as Caligula, Nero, and Domitian, who ſeemed to delight only in cruelty, mankind were in the moſt miſerable ſituation, unable either to reſiſt the power of the tyrant, or eſcape from his dominions, as there was [illegible] country out of the limits of the R[illegible] man empire that was not inhabited by the moſt ſavage barbarians. It may not be amiſs here to mention, that, under the reign of Titus, tenth Emperor from Auguſtus, the city of Jeruſalem, after repeated rebellions, was finally deſtroyed by the Romans, and the Jews diſperſed, as

they

they remain at this day: a ſingular inſtance of a people, who, having loſt their country, ſtill maintain, though ſcattered over the face of the earth, their religion, their language, and their laws, the ſame as they were at a period far beyond any antiquity to which the annals of any the moſt ancient nation extend.

Though the barbarous tribes that bordered on the Roman empire were continually infeſting the frontiers with hoſtilities, and gradually encroaching on its provinces, yet it ſuffered no great diminution of territory till after the time of Conſtantine, who was the forty-firſt Emperor in ſucceſſion from Auguſtus, and lived

upwards

upwards of three hundred years after him.

During that period Chriſtianity had been gradually, though privately, extending itſelf. The profeſſors of it had been cruelly perſecuted by ſome of the Emperors, and tolerated by others; but Conſtantine was the firſt Emperor who openly profeſſed to be a Chriſtian, and from his time Chriſtianity became the eſtabliſhed religion of the empire.

Conſtantine, from an abſurd vanity, removed the imperial ſeat from Rome to a city of his own building, between the Mediterranean and Euxine Seas, which he called Conſtantinopolis, or the city of Conſtantine; and

and on his death he divided the empire between his ſons. From this time the Roman empire conſiſted of two parts; the one, whoſe ſeat continued at Rome, was called the Weſtern Empire; the other, whoſe capital was Conſtantinople, was called the Eaſtern, and ſometimes the Grecian Empire.

The empire, being thus divided, grew conſequently weaker, and the inroads of the barbarous nations more formidable. The Goths and Vandals attacked the Weſtern empire. The Franks, a brave, though uncivilized people, poſſeſſed themſelves of Gaul, from whom it received the name of France. The

Britons, on being abandoned by Rome to the inroads of the ſavage tribes in the north of the iſland, called in the Saxons to their aſſiſtance, who ſoon made themſelves maſters of the whole, except the mountains of Wales and Scotland, which afforded an aſylum to the ancient inhabitants. And Rome itſelf, under Auguſtulus, the laſt of its Emperors, was taken by Odoacer, King of the Heruli.

The Eaſtern empire was attacked by the Saracens, a fierce people, who had embraced the religion of Mahomet, an impoſtor, and founder of a new ſect, whoſe doctrine ſoon ſpread, and ſtill retains its influence,

in

in the eaſt. This warlike race conquered Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and the northern coaſts of Africa; but they were, in their turn, expelled by the Turks, a nation of Scythian origin, who adopted the religion and manners of the vanquiſhed. The provinces of the Eaſtern empire gradually mouldered away, till it was at laſt confined to the walls of Conſtantinople. A final period was put to the Roman empire ſo late as the year of our Lord 1453, when Conſtantinople was taken by Mahomet, Sultan of the Turks, of whoſe dominion it has ever ſince remained the capital. This happened under Conſtantine X. (the hundred and

fourteenth Emperor in succession from Augustus), who was killed in the assault; 2200 years from the foundation of Rome, and during the reign of Henry VI. of England.

This was the real end of the Roman empire: but previous to this, so early as the year of our Lord 800, there was a pretended revival of it in the person of Charlemagne, or Charles the Great.

The barbarous tribes who overturned the Roman empire, having very obscure notions of any religion, easily adopted that of the people they conquered; and as the Saracens, and after them the Turks, who ravaged the east, embraced the errors

rors of Mahomet, which they found eſtabliſhed in Arabia, ſo the northern Barbarians who conquered Gaul, Germany, and Italy, were eaſily converted to the faith of Chriſt: and the Biſhop of Rome, who aſſumed the title of Pope, and Patriarch of the Roman church, ſoon obtained the ſame influence over the Heruli, and the Lombards, who ſucceeded them, as he had over the Romans under their Chriſtian Emperors. But Deſiderius, the Lombard King of Italy, oppoſing the ambition of Pope Stephen III. the Pope called Charlemagne, King of France, to his aid, who dethroned Deſiderius and conquered Italy:

as a reward for which, the Pope crowned him Emperor at Rome; and Charlemagne becoming afterwards maſter of Germany, and dividing his dominions between his ſons, that to whom Germany fell retained the title of Roman Emperor, which his ſucceſſors ſtill continue to aſſume: and the head of a limited elective monarchy, who reſides at Vienna, now calls himſelf Emperor of the Romans, and takes the names of Cæſar and Auguſtus.

About the ſame time that Charlemagne made theſe conqueſts on the continent of Europe, Egbert united the ſeven provinces into which the Saxons had divided all the

ſouthern

ſouthern part of this iſland (except Wales) into one kingdom, by the name of England.

Theſe barbarians were no ſooner ſettled in their conqueſts, and in ſome degree civilized, than a freſh inundation poured in from the north, under the name of Danes and Normans, and, committing the ſame ravages on the new poſſeſſors which they had committed on the old inhabitants, at laſt fixed themſelves, part in Germany, part in England, and part in that province of France which yet retains the name of Normandy; and, as their predeceſſors had done, ſoon aſſumed the religion and manners of the vanquiſhed.

As

As theſe northern nations ſettled over all the weſtern parts of Europe, which were divided by them into many ſtates, ſo the ſame form of government, derived from the ſame origin, was eſtabliſhed in them all. The leader of each army of invaders was conſidered as King, and in ſome meaſure as proprietor, of the conquered territory. But as it was neceſſary to have an army ready at all times to repel new invaders, and guard againſt the encroachment of neighbours, the King, or General, parcelled out his land among the ſuperior officers, who, by way of acknowledgement, were bound to furniſh him with a proportionable

affiſtance

aſſiſtance of men and arms in time of war, and to attend his councils in time of peace. And theſe leaders, to enable themſelves to command the requiſite number of troops which they were to furniſh, allotted part of their lands again to the inferior officers and ſoldiers, on condition that they ſhould attend them to the wars when ſummoned by the King or the Lord Paramount. And this, which is called the feudal ſyſtem, is the origin of that limited monarchy, which, till within theſe two centuries, was eſtabliſhed throughout the greateſt part of Europe; and which this iſland has been ſo happy as to preſerve.

Civi-

Civilization had as yet made but a ſmall progreſs: the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which are now the models of every thing great and elegant, were confined to the hands of a bigoted clergy; and war was the ſole delight of princes and nobles too ignorant even to write their names.

This warlike ſpirit, however, was attended by ſome good conſequences: for the Saracens, who had overrun the eaſtern parts of Europe, began to turn their arms againſt the ſouthern parts of weſtern Europe; they threatened Italy, invaded the ſouth of France, their African colonies had made themſelves maſters of

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the beſt part of Spain, and nothing leſs than the warlike turn of its inhabitants could have prevented all Europe from becoming a prey to theſe fierce barbarians, and the conſequent rudeneſs and deſpotiſm which ever have attended the religion of Mahomet where-ever it prevails.

The Chriſtian Doctrine, corrupted as it was by the church of Rome, had yet a tendency to poliſh and ſoften the manners of its profeſſors; and even the power of the Pope, whoſe ſupremacy was acknowledged by ſo many independent and turbulent princes, though often uſed for the purpoſes of ſuperſtition, was ſometimes alſo inſtru-

mental

mental in ftopping the progrefs, or mitigating the horrors, of war.

A new fpirit of enterprize now took place in Europe. As the zeal for Chriftianity encreafed, the warlike princes and nobles who profeffed it beheld with indignation the fcene of all the miracles, recorded both in the Old and New Teftament, in the hands of infidels. The Pope encouraged this religious fervour; and vaft armies were poured forth to refcue thefe confecrated feats from the Mahometans. But, after deluging the plains of Paleftine with Chriftian blood, and making a conqueft of Jerufalem, which could not be retained, the votaries of Mahomet

homet remained, and ſtill remain, poſſeſſors of that country which is commonly called the Holy Land.

Some advantage, however, was derived from theſe enterprizes. Part of the immenſe armies that paſſed from Europe to Aſia, took their rout by Conſtantinople; and though, to their ſhame, it muſt be owned, that, while their end was to reſcue part of Aſia from the power of infidels, they themſelves committed devaſtation in the dominions of the only Chriſtian Prince in the eaſt of Europe, yet they were ſtruck with the magnificence of the court of Conſtantinople, where ſome relics of the ſplendour of the Roman em-

pire were ſtill preſerved. This introduced a taſte for the arts among the Princes of weſtern Europe; and on the Turks putting an end to the Eaſtern empire by the capture of Conſtantinople, the learned men of that city migrated into France, Italy, Germany, and Britain, and introduced there a knowledge of Grecian literature.

Happily for the revival of learning, Leo X. who was then Pope, was as deſirous of extending literature as ſome of his predeceſſors had been of ſpreading ignorance: he therefore entertained the Grecian exiles, and encouraged letters among the clergy. At this time Europe

was

was in a more pacific ſtate: England breathed after the long wars between York and Lancaſter: France, from being divided among a number of independent nobles, each able to awe the titular King, became one powerful monarchy: the Moors were driven out of Spain, and that whole country, which had formed many ſeparate kingdoms, was united by the marriage of Ferdinand of Caſtile and Iſabella of Arragon: Germany was one large republic of Princes, of whom the Emperor was the head: and Italy was divided into many ſmall ſtates, the chief of which were the kingdom of

Naples, and the commonwealth of Venice.

The Pope now found his authority ſhaken. As literature advanced, a ſpirit of enquiry took place, and the monſtrous errors grafted by the church of Rome on the pure religion of Chriſt began to be perceived. Luther and Calvin publiſhed their opinions on this ſubject, and had many followers, who, from proteſting againſt the errors of the church of Rome, obtained the name of Proteſtants; and their opinions prevailed in England, the northern countries and part of Germany, and Switzerland.

About

About this time the art of navigation being greatly improved, a large continent was discovered in the west, called America. Many colonies were soon formed there by the English, French, and Spaniards, which have occasioned frequent wars among those nations. From this period, as commerce has encreased, mankind have become more civilized. Religion and politics for a time filled both England and France with intestine commotions. Charles I. of England was brought to the scaffold by his subjects, and Henry IV. of France was stabbed by an enthusiast. But at length these storms have subsided. By the arts of

Lewis XIV. France is brought to be an abfolute monarchy, without any legal reftraint, indeed, on the power of the crown; but as that crown derives all its ftability from a gallant nobleffe, jealous to a degree of their honour, that honour muft be refpected, and is a fufficient barrier againft any wanton exertion of defpotifm. The fpirit of the people of England has obtained them a form of government which is the envy of the world.

The hiftory of thefe nations, eternal rivals in glory and intereft, for the two laft centuries, is in fact the hiftory of the world. During that period, there has been no war of

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any conſequence between European powers in any part of the world in which they have not acted a principal part; and a war between them extends its influence from the ſhores of America to the banks of the Ganges. They have been conſtantly ready to attack each other on the moſt trivial occaſions, and even their treaties of peace have ſeemed rather ceſſations of hoſtilities for the purpoſe of renewing them with greater vigour, than any permanent reconciliation. May the preſent commercial intercourſe lead to better hopes, and may the only conteſt for the future be who ſhall excel moſt in arts of peace and the purſuits of literature!

A BRIEF

CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS

IN THE

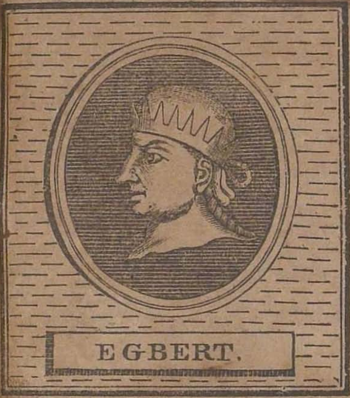
HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND.

A

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY, &c.



EGBERT.

A. D.

827. EGBERT, the 17th king of the West Saxons, became sole monarch of England.

833.

A. D.

833. The Danes landed at Charmouth, in Dorset. This was their third landing in England. Egbert engages them in battle.

835. He fights them a second time, and forces them to quit the island.

Egbert reigned 10 years king of England, having before reigned 27 years king of the West Saxons. He was buried at Winchester, Feb. 4, 838.

ETHELWOLF.

838. Ethelwolf, the eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father.

840. He fought against the Danes at Charmouth, but was defeated.

Ethelwolf reigned 19 years, died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Steining, in Sussex.

ETHELBALD.

857. Ethelbald succeeded his father Ethelwolf, and reigned 2 years and a half, during which there happened no event worthy of being recorded.

He

A. D.

He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried first at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT.

860. Ethelbert, brother of Ethelbald, is crowned.

861. The Danes landed at Southampton.

862. They burnt Winchester, and landed again in the Island of Thanet. Ethelbert gave them a sum of money to prevent their ravages.

863. They land a second time in the Isle of Thanet: Ethelbert gives them money again to induce them to quit the country; they no sooner receive it than they lay all Kent waste.

Ethelbert reigned six years, and was buried at Sherborne.

ETHELRED I.

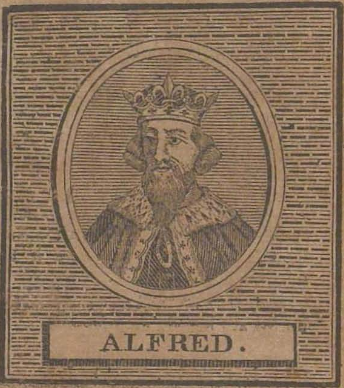
866. Ethelred, third son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother.

870. St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, murdered by the Danes. The place

K of

A. D.
of his burial is ſince called St. Edmundſbury.

Ethelred reigned ſix years, died April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne, in Dorſetſhire.



872. ALFRED the Great, fourth ſon of Ethelwolf, ſucceeded his brother, and was crowned at Wincheſter. The ceremony of crowning and anointing firſt uſed at his coronation.

876.

A. D

876. Alfred fought ſeven battles with the Danes this year.

877. More Danes arrive in England. Alfred is obliged to diſguiſe himſelf in the ſervice of a ſhepherd, in the Iſle of Alderſey, in the county of Somerſet.

878. Diſguiſed as a harper, he goes into the Daniſh camp; he finds them off their guard; and, collecting his ſcattered friends, attacks and defeats them.

879. Alfred built Shaftſbury.

886. He perſuaded his ſubjects to build ſhips to oppoſe the Danes by ſea; he rebuilt the city of London, which had been burnt and deſtroyed by the Danes, and reſtored learning in the Univerſity of Oxford.

890. He divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tythings.

He is ſaid to have fought fifty-ſix ſet battles with the Danes, by ſea and land. He formed a body of laws, afterwards uſed by Edward the Confeſſor, and the groundwork of our preſent laws. He knighted his grandſon Athel-

A. D.

ſtan, who was the firſt knight made by any Engliſh king. Laſtly, he took a ſurvey of all England, the rolls of which were lodged at Wincheſter, from the model whereof Doomſday-Book was afterwards made.

Alfred was born at Wantage, in Berks, 849, reigned twenty-four years, and died at Farringdon, in the ſame county, the 28th of October, 900, and was buried at Wincheſter.

EDWARD THE ELDER.

900. EDWARD the Elder, king Alfred's eldeſt ſon, was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames.

916. Edward improved the Univerſity of Cambridge, confirmed their former privileges, and granted them others.

920. An army from Ireland landed in Wales, and advanced to Cheſter, but were repulſed.

Edward reigned twenty-four years, and died at Farringdon, in Berks, A. D. 925.

ATHEL-

A. D.

ATHELSTAN.

925. Athelstan succeeded to the crown.

934. Athelstan marched into Wales, and gained a victory over Hoel, king of that country.

938. He defeated the united forces of the Danes and Scots. He caused the Bible to be translated into Saxon. Guy, earl of Warwick, fought with Colbrand, the Danish giant, and killed him.

Athelstan reigned fifteen years and odd months, died at Gloucester, October 17, 941, and was buried at Malmesbury.

EDMUND I.

941. Edmund I. succeeds his brother Athelstan.

944. A great storm that blew down 1500 houses in London.

945. Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, re-built: in it were set up the first peal of bells that ever were in England.

946. Edmund made the first law that who-ever robbed or stole should be put to death.

A. D.

948. He was killed May 26th, by Leolf, a great robber, whom he had baniſhed.

Edmund reigned ſeven years, and was buried at Glaſtonbury.

EDRED.

948. Edred, ſixth ſon of Edward the Elder, ſucceeded his brother Edmund.

950. He ſeveral times chaſtiſes the Danes, who at length ſubmit to his mercy.

951. Edred rebuilt Glaſtonbury Abbey at a vaſt expence, and ſubmitted to receive diſcipline from the hands of Dunſtan, abbot of Glaſtonbury, a pretended ſaint.

Edred was the firſt who was ſtyled King of Great Britain.

He reigned ſeven years, died Nov. 23, 955, and was buried at Wincheſter.

EDWY.

955. Edwy, eldeſt ſon of king Edmund I. baniſhed St. Dunſtan, abbot of Glaſtonbury. He was himſelf excommunicated

A. D.

nicated by archbiſhop Odo, and his queen uſed in a moſt barbarous manner by the clergy.

956. The monks ſtir up a rebellion, which is headed by Edgar the king's brother.

Edwy died 959, aged 18, and was buried at Wincheſter.

EDGAR.

959. EDGAR, ſurnamed the Peaceable, obliges his brother Edwy to reſign the crown to him. He increaſed the royal navy to 360 ſhips, and maintained the dominion of the narrow ſeas. He built Ramſey Abbey, and 47 other monaſteries.

960. He obliged eight princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee.

970. He married Elfrida, whoſe huſband he murdered.

975. He impoſed on the Welch princes a tribute of wolves heads, which, for three years, amounted to 300 each year. This extirpated them, and the tribute ceaſed.

A. D.

Edgar reigned ſeventeen years, died aged thirty-two, and was buried at Glaſtonbury.

EDWARD THE MARTYR.

975. EDWARD the Martyr, eldeſt ſon of king Edgar, being but twelve years of age, is crowned by St. Dunſtan at Kingſton upon Thames.

979. He is murdered, May 18, near Corfe Caſtle, by queen Elfrida, his ſtep-mother.

Edward reigned four years, and was buried firſt at Warham, and afterwards removed to Shaftſbury.

ETHELRED II.

979. ETHELRED II. ſurnamed the Unready, ſon to Elfrida, is crowned at Kingſton by Dunſtan, now archbiſhop of Canterbury. The firſt coronation oath in England. Juries inſtituted.

991. The firſt land-tax. Figures in arithmetic firſt introduced in England. The Danes invade the kingdom. Ethelred pays them 10,000 pounds to depart.

A. D.

999. They return again four or five times, and receive from Ethelred, at one payment, about 30,000 pounds, raiſed by a land-tax called *Danegelt*.

1002. The Danes grew ſo imperious as to be called *Lord Danes*: this induced Ethelred to order a general maſſacre of them, which began at Welwin, in Hertfordſhire.

1003. In revenge for this treachery, Swain, king of Denmark, landed on the coaſt of Devon.

1004. He lands on the coaſt of Norfolk, and deſtroys Norwich and Thetford.

1005. Ethelred pays him 36,000 pounds.

1012. The Danes, who had plundered the kingdom for ſome years, receive 48,000 pounds from Ethelred. In thoſe ravages Oxford was deſtroyed by the Danes, and all ſtudies ceaſed there for upwards of 100 years.

1013. Swain returns, and is proclaimed king of England. Ethelred retires to the Iſle of Wight.

A. D.

1014. Swain was killed at Thetford, in Norfolk. Canute, his ſon, proclaimed king. Ethelred returns, and Canute leaves England; but ſoon returns with a fleet of 200 ſail, and lands at Sandwich. Ethelred retreats to the North, and avoids giving the Danes battle, which diſpleaſes his ſubjects.

Ethelred reigned thirty-five years, and was buried at St. Paul's, April 24, 1016.

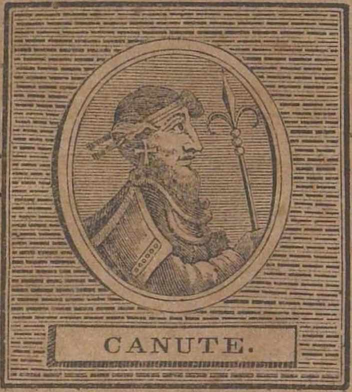
EDMUND II.

1016. EDMUND II. ſurnamed Ironſide, third ſon of Ethelred, is acknowledged as king by the city of London and one part of the nation, while the other part acknowledges Canute. They fight ſeveral battles, and, at length, agree to divide the kingdom. Edmund is murdered by duke Edrick.

He reigned but nine months, and was buried at Glaſtonbury.

DANISH

DANISH KINGS.



CANUTE.

A. D.

1017. Canute was acknowledged king of all England, and crowned in London; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; kept up a body of Daniſh troops, for whoſe ſubſiſtence he exacted, in one year, near 100,000 pounds.

1018.

A. D.

1018. The city of London paid 11,000 pounds per annum land-tax.

1019. Canute goes to Denmark, ſubdues Norway, and is ſtyled king of England, Denmark, and Norway.

1025. He made a ſecond voyage to Denmark, on account of an invaſion of the Swedes.

1028. Canute entered on another war with Sweden, ſailed for Denmark, ſeized on the crown of Sweden, and took the title of king of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. He afterwards was ſurnamed the Great.

Canute reigned nineteen years, died at Shaftſbury, November 12, 1036, and was buried at Wincheſter.

HAROLD I.

1036. HAROLD, ſurnamed Harefoot, on account of his ſwiftneſs, a ſon of Canute by his firſt wife, was crowned king at Oxford. Queen Emma formed a party in favour of her children, and perſuaded

A. D.

persuaded Alfred and Edward, her sons by Ethelred II. to come to England.

1037. Alfred, on his arrival, was treacherously murdered by earl Goodwin, at Guildford, in Surry. Edward escaped and went into Normandy. Queen Emma was banished, and went to Bruges, in Flanders, to reside.

Harold reigned three years, died at Oxford, May 18, 1039, and was buried at Winchester.

HARDICANUTE.

1039. HARDICANUTE, son of king Canute and queen Emma, succeeds on the death of Harold.

1040. A heavy tax imposed to defray the expence of the Danish fleet.

1041. A second tax, amounting to 29,029 pounds, and another of 11,048 pounds.

Hardicanute reigned two years, died at Lambeth, June 8, 1041, and was buried at Winchester.

SAXON KINGS RESTORED.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

1042. EDWARD, ſurnamed the Confeſſor, ſon of king Ethelred II. and queen Emma, mounts the throne.

1043. Emma, the king's mother, ſtripped of all her poſſeſſions by order of her ſon. She is ſaid to have undergone the trial by *fiery ordeal*, upon an accuſation of incontinency.

1049. Earl Goodwin and his ſons baniſhed.

1051. The king ſent his wife, queen Editha, daughter of Earl Goodwin, to the ſame nunnery in which his mother was confined. William the Baſtard, duke of Normandy, viſited Edward, who gave him a promiſe (as it is ſaid) that the crown of England ſhould deſcend to him.

1052. Earl Goodwin returns, and is reconciled with the king.

A. D.

1058. This year the king first took upon him to cure the evil by the touch.

1064. Exeter Cathedral, as it now is, began to be built.

1065. St. Peter's Church, Westminster, rebuilt by Edward. The charter of privileges granted to it is said to be the first that had a great seal of England. This church was afterwards demolished by Henry III. and the present one built. Edward caused the Saxon laws and customs to be written in Latin, and collected them into a body, thence called the Laws of Edward the Confessor. He also caused the original Doomsday-Book to be made.

Edward was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, reigned twenty-three years, died January 5, 1066, and was buried at Westminster.

HAROLD II.

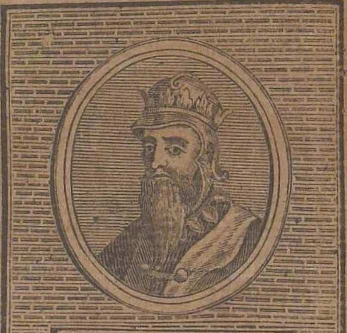
1066. Harold, second son of Goodwin, earl of Kent, seized the throne, and was crowned at Oxford. But William, duke of Normandy, claiming the crown, made a descent upon the

A. D.

coaſt of Suſſex, and engaged Harold near Haſtings, who was killed on the ſpot, and his army routed.

Harold was ſlain October 14, and buried at Waltham Abbey, in Eſſex.

NORMAN KINGS.



WILLIAM I.

1066. WILLIAM the Conqueror crowned king at Weſtminſter. William Fitz Oſborne created earl of Hereford; the firſt earl created in England.

1068.

A. D.

1068. The king re-eſtabliſhed the tax called *Danegelt*. Curfew bell, on the ringing of which at eight o'clock every one extinguiſhed fire and candle.

1075. Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, beheaded for riſing in arms againſt William. He was the firſt Engliſh nobleman ſo put to death.

1078. King William laid the foundation of the tower of London.

1079. Introduced the Norman laws and language.

1085. Deſtroyed thirty-ſix pariſh churches; diſpeopled Hampſhire for above thirty miles, to enlarge New Foreſt and laid waſte the country for ſixty miles, between the Humber and the Tees.

1087. Norwich Cathedral built.

William was born at Falaiſe, in Normandy, 1025, reigned twenty-one years, died at Hermentrude, September 9, 1087, and was buried at Caen.

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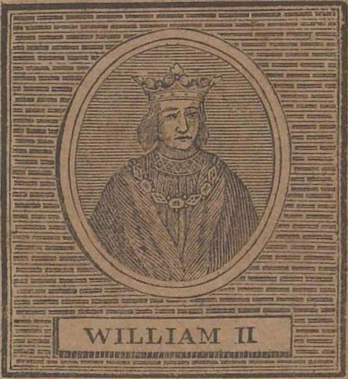


A. D.

1089. WILLIAM II. ſurnamed Rufus, who had uſurped the crown from his brother Robert, embarks for Normandy, and makes war upon him.

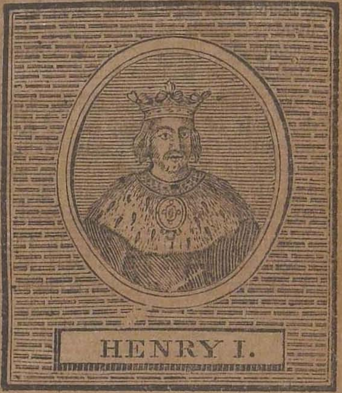
1096. Robert mortgages Normandy to William, and goes to the holy war. The firſt deciſion by ſingle combat.

A.D.

1098. London Bridge carried away by the floods; rebuilt of wood. The tower encompassed with a wall. Westminster Hall built by William Rufus

1100. An inundation of the sea overflowed the lands of Goodwin, earl of Kent, now called Goodwin's Sands. William, hunting in New Forest, is slain accidentally by an arrow shot at a stag by his bow-bearer, Sir Walter Tyrrel.

William Rufus was born in 1056, reigned thirteen years, was killed A. D. 1100, and buried at Winchester.



A. D.

1100. Henry, ſurnamed Beauclerk, ſeized the royal treaſure at Wincheſter, and was crowned at Weſtminſter. He aboliſhed the curfew, and confirmed the laws of Edward the Confeſſor.

1101. Robert, duke of Normandy, being returned from the Holy Land, invades England, lands at Portſmouth, and claims

A. D.

claims the crown. The brothers come to an agreement.

1105. King Henry makes war upon his brother Robert.

1106. He subdues Normandy, takes Robert prisoner, and orders his eyes to be put out.

1107. Henry revives the tax of *Danegelt*.

1109. Marries his daughter Matilda to the emperor Henry IV.

1113. Plants colonies of Flemings in Wales.

1114. The Thames dry for three days.

1120. Prince William, the king's eldest son, shipwrecked, after which the king was never seen to laugh.

1122. The order of knights templars founded.

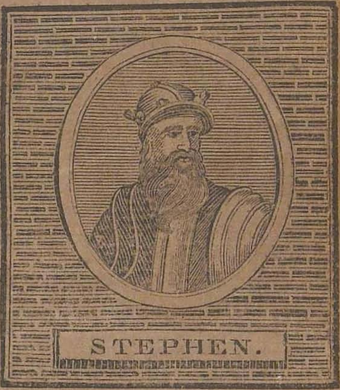
1127. The nobles swear allegiance to Matilda, the king's only daughter, now a widow.

1130. The barons renew their oaths to Matilda. She is married again to Geoffry Plantagenet, earl of Anjou.

Henry

A. D.

Henry I. was born at Winchester, 1068, reigned thirty-five years, died in France, 1135, and was buried at Reading.



1135. STEPHEN, earl of Boulogne and Mortaigne, grandson to William the Conqueror, usurps the crown on Henry's death, and seizes the late king's treasures, to the amount of 100,000 pounds.

1136.

A. D.

1136. Stephen abolishes *Danegelt* for ever.

1139. The empress Matilda lands at Arundel, and claims the crown. Makes her natural brother, Robert, earl of Gloucester, her general.

1141. Stephen is defeated at Lincoln, made prisoner, and laid in chains in Gloucester gaol. Matilda declared queen. Robert, earl of Gloucester, taken prisoner, and exchanged for Stephen.

1146. The earl of Gloucester died.

1147. Matilda left England.

1149. Henry, son of Matilda, arrived in England.

1153. Eustace, king Stephen's son, died. A peace concluded between Stephen and Henry.

Stephen was born at Blois, 1105, reigned nineteen years, died at Dover, October 25, 1154, and was buried at Feversham.

HENRY

HENRY II.

A. D.

1154. HENRY Plantagenent, surnamed Curtmantle, crowned on the death of Stephen.

1156. Thomas Becket made lord chancellor.

1162. He is made archbishop of Canterbury.

1164. He sides with the pope against the king; is impeached, and condemned to

A. D.

to pay a fine; quits England, and is protected by the pope and the French king.

1170. Henry visits Normandy, and is reconciled with Becket.

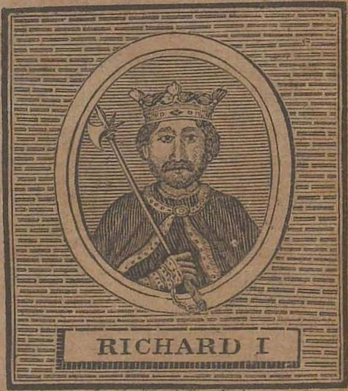
1172. Becket is murdered in the cathedral at Canterbury by four knights. The king's expedition to Ireland, where he receives the submission of the Irish princes, and makes his youngest son, John, lord of Ireland. Henry does penance for Becket's murder.

1173. A conspiracy formed against the king by the queen and three of the princes, on account of Fair Rosamond, the king's concubine. Queen Eleanor is made a state prisoner.

1177. Glass windows began to be used in private houses.

1189. Henry, deserted by his French subjects, dies of grief.

He was born at Angiers, 1131, reigned thirty-five years, and was buried at Fontevrault.



A. D.
1189. RICHARD Plantagenet, furnamed Cœur de Lion, releafes his mother Eleanor; finds his father's treafures, at Winchefter, to amount to 900,000 pounds.

1190. He embarks for the holy war; fails from Marfeilles to Sicily.

A. D.

1191. Conquers Cyprus, and there marries Berengaria, daughter to the king of Navarre. Arriving at Judea, he obtains several victories over Saladin's troops. The kings of England and France take Acon.

1192. The two kings fall out. The French king returns home. Richard, making a truce with Saladin, embarks for England, but is shipwrecked: taking the road to Vienna, he is seized by the duke of Austria, and sent prisoner to the emperor.

1193. 190,000 marks raised in England for the king's ransom.

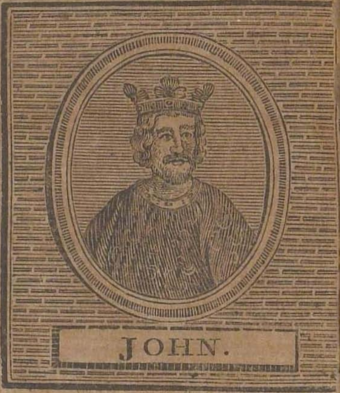
1194. Richard, released, returns to England, reduces his brother John's party, who in his absence attempted to make himself king, and for that purpose treated with king Philip of France. Richard goes to war with France.

1197. Richard obtains a great victory over the French. About this time lived Robin Hood and Little John.

1199. Richard died of a wound that he received in besieging the castle of Widomar, sheriff of Limosin. He was the first

A. D.
first king that bore in his shield thr[ee]
lions passant. Corporation compani[es]
first established in London.

Richard was born in 1157, reign[ed]
ten years, and was buried at Font[e]vrault, 1199.



JOHN.

1199. JOHN, surnamed Lackland, sei[zed]
the crown, though Arthur, duke of B[ri]tany, son to his elder brother Geoff[rey,]
was alive.

A. D.

1200. Arthur ſeizes part of Normandy, and is ſupported by the French king.

1202 John goes over to France, obtains a great victory, and takes his nephew Arthur priſoner. Arthur dies in priſon, generally ſuppoſed to be murdered by the king.

1204. John loſes Normandy, Maine, Touraine, Anjou, &c. The firſt writ of ſummons to parliament was this year directed to the biſhop of Saliſbury.

1209. John quarrels with the Pope, who excommunicates him.

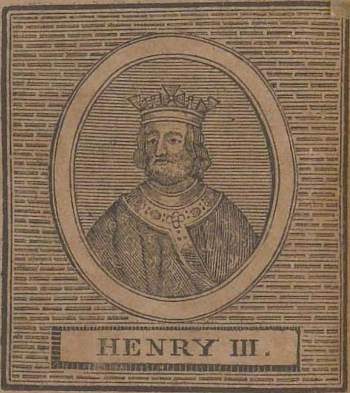
1213. John is pardoned on reſigning his dominions to the Pope, and ſubmitting to hold his kingdom as tributary to him.

1215. John quarrels with his barons, who beſiege him in the tower, and force him to yield. He gives them the charter called *Magna Charta*, in Runnemede, between Staines and Windſor.

1216. The barons, finding John violate his faith, call over Lewis, Dauphin of France.

A. D.

King John was born in London, 1167, reigned seventeen years and a half, died (some say was poisoned by a monk) October 19, 1216, and was buried in Worcester.



HENRY III.

1216. HENRY III. surnamed of Winchester, succeeds his father at nine years of age. William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, is made his guardian, and

A. D.

and the Dauphin is defeated at Lincoln, and besieged in London, upon which he agrees to quit the kingdom.

1227. King Henry declares himself of age, and cancels *Magna Charta*.

1236. The method of conveying water to the city of London was first brought into use this year.

1240. The tower of London repaired and fortified.

1242. Aldermen first elected in London.

1245. Westminster Abbey finished, as it now stands.

1246. Tiles first brought into use.

1251. Wales is wholly subdued, and receives the English laws.

1253. Fine linen first made in England.

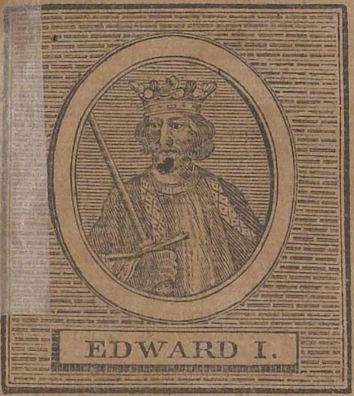
1264. The king being partial to foreigners, and his government generally odious, the barons, with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, at their head, rise against the king, defeat him, and take him prisoner, with his son prince

prince Edward. The earl of Leicester calls a parliament at Winchester in the king's name; the first wherein two knights for each county, and two burgesses for each borough, were summoned.

1265. Prince Edward escapes, joins the earl of Gloucester and the king's friends. Leicester is killed at the battle of Evesham, and the king released.

1267. The earl of Gloucester is disgusted at the king's conduct.

Henry III. was born at Winchester, 1207, reigned fifty-six years, died November 16, 1272, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



A. D.

1272. EDWARD Plantagenet, surnamed Longshanks, is proclaimed king, though absent in the Holy Land.

1275. A war with the Welch resolved on.

1282. Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, is killed in battle, and Wales finally reduced.

1284.

A. D.

1284. The king's fon Edward, born at Caernarvon, is ftyled Prince of Wales, the firft Englifh prince that ever had that title.

1289. The Jews banifhed the kingdom to the number of 15,000.

1291. Eleanor, Edward's queen, died at Herdby, in Lincolnfhire. He erected a crofs wherever her corpfe refted in the way from thence to Weftminfter; as at Waltham, St. Alban's, Dunftable, &c. and laftly Charing Crofs.

1292. Difputes arifing in Scotland between Bruce and Baliol about the fucceffion to the crown, Edward is chofen umpire, and declares John Baliol king.

1296. Baliol, being ill ufed by Edward, revolts. Edward defeats him, takes him prifoner, and fends him to London: he alfo removes the famous ftone, on which the Scottifh kings were crowned, from Scone to Weftminfter Abbey, where the kings of England are now crowned on it.

1299. Baliol releafed. Spectacles firft invented by a monk of Pifa.

1302

. D.

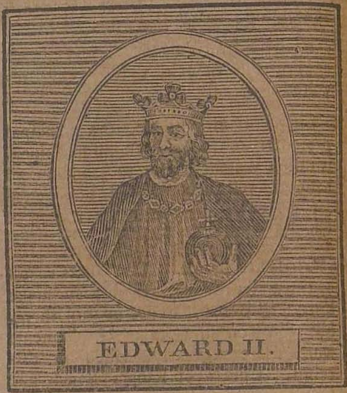
302. The magnetic needle first brought into use.

303. King Edward's fourth expedition against the Scotch, they having revolted so often.

305. Sir William Wallace, the principal promoter of the Scotch insurrections, is taken prisoner, sent to London and hanged. Prince Edward imprisoned for an outrage against the bishop of Chester.

307. Coals first in use. The Scots revolt again under Bruce, whom they make king. Edward marches against them, but dies on the way. Parliaments were more regularly called in this reign. Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas put on their present footing. Justices of the peace first appointed.

Edward was born in 1239, reigned thirty-four years and a half, died at Burgh upon the Sands, July 7, 1307, and was buried at Westminster.


EDWARD II.

A. D.

1307. EDWARD II. furnamed of Caernarvon, recals his favourite Piers Gaveſton from baniſhment.

1309. Crockery ware invented.

1310. Piers Gaveſton is baniſhed by the barons; the king recals him.

A. D.

1312. The barons take Gaveston in Scarborough Castle, and behead him at Blacklow, in Warwickshire.

[illegible] The war is renewed against the Scots; the king is defeated by them at Bannockburn.

[illegible] The University of Dublin founded.

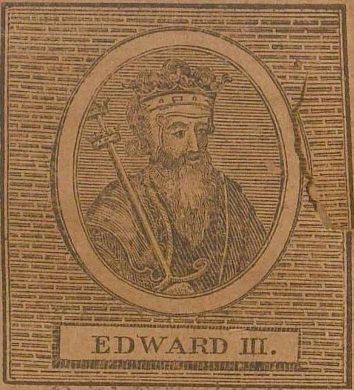
[illegible] The barons force the king to banish the two Spensers, his favourites.

1324. The queen joins Mortimer and the barons against the king and the Spensers.

1326. The elder Spenser taken at Bristol, and hanged. The king and the younger Spenser taken in Wales.

1327. Spenser is hanged and quartered. The king is forced to resign the crown.

Edward II. was born at Caernarvon, April 25, 1284, reigned nineteen years and a half, was murdered September 22, 1327, and buried at Gloucester.



EDWARD III.

A. D.

1327. EDWARD III. ſurnamed of Windſor, though not fourteen years of age, is crowned, his father being ſtill alive. Mortimer, the queen's favourite, rules the kingdom. The old king is murdered.

1330. The queen impriſoned, and Mortimer, her favourite, hanged.

A. D.

1331. The art of weaving brought from Flanders to England.

1337. Edward claims the crown of France.

1340. Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland. Blankets first woven, so called from Thomas Blanket, of Bristol.

1344. Gold first coined in England.

1346. King Edward defeats the French at Cressy. In this battle cannon was first used. Edward the Black Prince, though only fifteen years, displays great valour. The queen defeats the Scots, and takes king David prisoner.

1352. The largest silver coin in England was groats.

1356. Edward the Black Prince defeats the French at Poitiers, takes John, the French king, and his son Philip, prisoners.

1357. Coals first imported at London.

1362. An act is made that counsel at the bar plead in English (French being used before); but the pleadings to be

A. D.

entered in Latin. The ſtaple of wool is fixed at Calais.

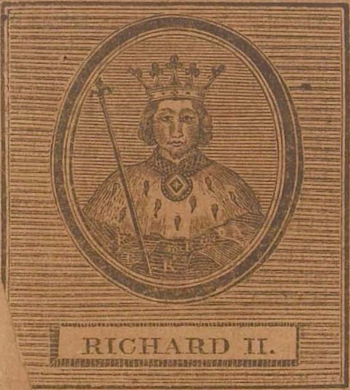
1364. Four kings entertained by the city at the lord mayor's houſe.

1375. The king governed by his concubine Alice Pierce.

1376. The Black Prince dies.

1377. Wickliffe preaches againſt the pope.

Edward III. was born at Windſor, November 13, 1313, reigned fifty years and a half, died at Sheen (now Richmond), June 21, 1377, and was buried at Weſtminſter.



RICHARD II.

RICHARD II. surnamed of Bour-
aux, being eleven years old, suc-
ds his grandfather.

eenland discovered by a Venetian.

poll tax is laid on the nation by
nent; this occasions a rebellion,
by Walter, a tyler of Dept-
ford,

A. D.

ford, commonly called Wat Tyler. The rebels seize the Tower, behead the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord treasurer, and several other noblemen. The king meets Wat Tyler and the rebels in Smithfield. Wat, being insolent, is killed by Walworth, lord mayor of London. The rebels throw down their arms.

1386. The first company of linen weavers settled in England.

1387. The king's favourites endeavour to make him absolute. The nobles rise in arms against him.

1388. They compel him to banish his fa- vourites.

1392. Richard entirely forfeits the af- tions of his subjects by his extr- gance and injustice.

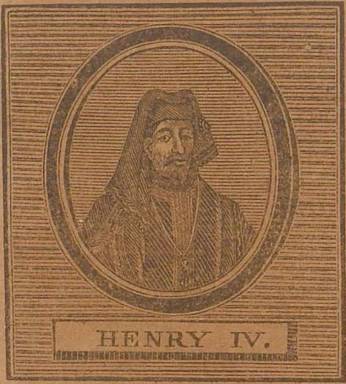
1397. The duke of Gloucester smoth- Calais by the king's order.

1398. A quarrel between Henry of broke, duke of Hereford, and Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, to be decided by duel. The nishes them both.

A. D.

1399. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, dies. His son the duke of Hereford's estate is seized by Richard. The duke returns; the nation rises in his favour. Richard, then in Ireland, hastens back, is forsaken by all, falls into Henry's hands, is confined in the Tower of London, and publicly resigns his crown to Henry.

Richard II. was born at Bourdeaux in 1366, reigned twenty-two years, was murdered in Pontefract castle, 1400, and buried at Langley; but, fourteen years after, his body was removed by Henry V. and deposited in Westminster Abbey.



A. D.

1399. Henry IV. surnamed of Bolingbroke, is crowned.

1403. The earl of Northumberland, being obliged by Henry to give him up the prisoners that he had taken in a battle with the Scots, is disgusted, and conspires against the king. The forces of the

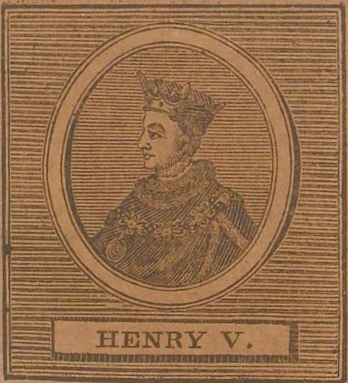
A. D.

the malecontents are defeated at Shrewsbury, and young Piercy, surnamed Hotspur, son of the earl of Northumberland, is killed.

1405. Great guns first used in England.

1412. Riotous excesses of the Prince of Wales: he is sent to prison by chief justice Gascoyne for striking him on the bench.

Henry IV. was born in 1367, reigned thirteen years and a half, died March 20, 1413, and was buried at Canterbury.



HENRY V.

A. D.

1413. HENRY V. ſurnamed of Monmouth, crowned at Weſtminſter, diſmiſſes his profligate companions, and chuſes the ableſt men of the kingdom for his council. But he perſecutes the followers of Wickliffe, particularly Sir John Oldcaſtle.

1414. Henry renews the claim upon the crown of France. The Dauphin of France, in deriſion, ſends him a tun of tennis balls.

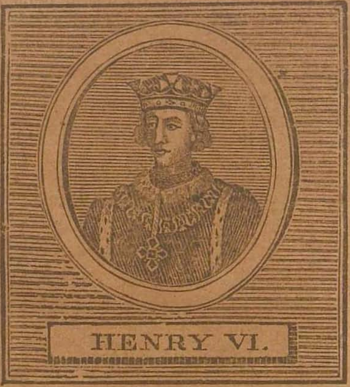
1415. The king goes into France, and defeats the French at Agincourt.

1418. Sir John Oldcaſtle is taken and burnt in St. Giles's fields.

1419. A treaty was concluded in France, by which Henry ſhould marry Catharine, the French king's daughter; be regent of France during the French king's life, and ſucceed him at his death.

1422. The king dies in France, aged thirty-four, leaving the duke of Bedford regent in France, and the duke of Gloucester regent in England, during his ſon's minority.

Henry V. was born at Monmouth, 1388, reigned nine years and a half, died in France, Auguſt 31, 1422, and was buried at Weſtminſter.



A. D.

1422. Henry VI. furnamed of Windfor, at the age of nine months is proclaimed king of England and France. The Dauphin, however, takes the title of king of France, and maintains it by force of arms.

1425. Difputes arife between Humphrey duke of Gloucefter, regent, and the lord chancellor,

A.D.

chancellor, Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, one of the king's guardians.

1429. The town of Orleans, which had declared for the Dauphin, is besieged by the English, and relieved by the famous Joan of Arc.

1431. Joan of Arc, after being twelve months prisoner with the English, is burnt for a witch.

1435. Duke of Bedford, regent of France, dies.

1439. The first viscount created in England.

1441. The quarrel between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester, now cardinal, is carried farther. The duchess of Gloucester is prosecuted for witchcraft and treason, and, though not convicted, is compelled to do public penance.

1442. The duke of Gloucester accuses the cardinal of Winchester, who is acquitted.

1447. The duke of Gloucester is murdered.

A. D.
1450. William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, the prime minifter, and the queen's favourite, was impeached by the Commons, and banifhed; afterwards murdered at fea.

1452. The duke of York afferts his title to the crown; takes up arms.

1453. The firft lord mayor's fhow in London. The Englifh lofe all their conquefts in France, except Calais.

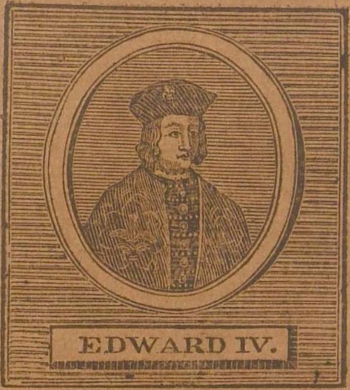
1455. The duke of York defeats the king's forces near St. Alban's.

1460. The duke is killed at the battle of Wakefield. His fon, the earl of Rutland, twelve years of age, is murdered in cold blood.

1461. Edward, the young duke of York, marches towards London, and is proclaimed king.

Henry VI. was born at Windfor, December 26, 1421, reigned thirty-eight years and a half, and was then depofed. He was afterwards kept a prifoner in the Tower for feveral years, and there murdered, June 20, 1471. He was buried firft at Chertfey, afterwards at Weftminfter.

1461.



A. D.

1461. EDWARD IV. was elected by the chief men of the kingdom, and sung *Te Deum* the next day in Westminster Abbey. His election was confirmed by parliament.

1463. Henry's camp at Hexham is attacked, and his forces routed. The queen flies to her father in Anjou.

 1464.

A. D.

1464. King Henry is taken in diſguiſe, and carried priſoner to the Tower, with his legs tied under the horſe's belly.

1470. The earl of Warwick, being offended with Edward for marrying while he was abroad on an embaſſy, ſoliciting a foreign alliance, raiſes troops, ſurpriſes Edward in his camp, and takes him priſoner: he eſcapes and defeats Warwick, who flies into France, but ſoon returns with a large army, and Edward flies into Burgundy. Henry VI. is releaſed from the Tower, reinſtated, and Edward proclaimed an uſurper.

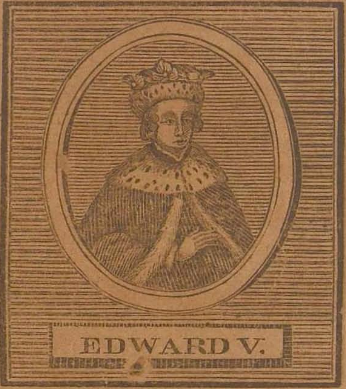
1471. Edward returns, takes poſſeſſion of London, and impriſons King Henry. Warwick is defeated by Edward at Barnet, and ſlain in the field. Edward routs the forces of Margaret, king Henry's queen, at Tewkeſbury, and takes her ſon prince Edward priſoner, who is murdered in his preſence.

1478. The duke of Clarence, the king's brother, is accuſed of treaſon, and confined in the Tower, where he is drowned in a butt of Malmſey wine.

Edward

A. D.

Edward IV. was born in 1442, reigned twenty-two years, died of a ſurfeit at Weſtminſter, April 9, 1483, and was buried at Windſor.



1483. EDWARD V. ſucceeded his father at eleven years of age, but was never crowned. The duke of Glouceſter, his uncle, ſecures him and his brother in the Tower. Jane Shore, concubine to king Edward IV. does public penance.

A. D.

Edward V. was born in Weſtminſter Abbey (where his mother had taken ſanctuary), November 4, 1470, reigned two months and eighteen days, was murdered in the Tower, and buried there privately. His remains were afterwards found in 1674, and removed to Weſtminſter.

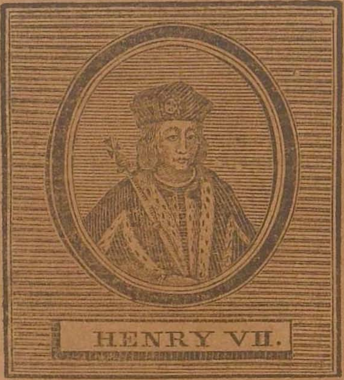
RICHARD III.

1483. RICHARD III. (laſt of the Plantagenets,) ſurnamed Crookback, uſurps the throne, declaring his brothers Edward

ward IV. and the duke of Clarence, as well as the issue of Edward IV. illegitimate. The duke of Buckingham, the principal instrument in raising Richard to the throne, demands the inheritance of Hereford, which the king denies him. The duke retires to York, takes up arms against Richard; but his army dispersing on account of the floods, he is obliged to conceal himself, and is betrayed. Post horses and stages established.

1484. The duke of Buckingham beheaded at Shrewsbury. Henry, earl of Richmond, lands and claims the crown. Richard is defeated by him in Bosworth-field, near Leicester, and slain. Here ended the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which almost all the ancient nobility perished.

Richard III. was born in 1450, reigned two years, was slain August 22, 1485, and buried at Leicester.



HENRY VII.

A. D.

1485. Henry VII. immediately after his victory is proclaimed king by his army.

1486. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. which marriage united the houses of York and Lancaster. Lambert Symnel personates the earl of Warwick, son of the late duke of Clarence, goes to Ireland, and is crowned king there by the name of Edward VI.

A. D.

1487. He lands with troops in England, but is defeated by Henry, and, being taken prisoner, is made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

1489. Maps and sea charts first brought into England by Columbus.

1491. Greek first introduced in England.

1495. Perkin Warbeck, personating Richard duke of York, son of Edward IV. is well received in Scotland, and marries the earl of Huntley's daughter.

1497. He is taken near Exeter, brought up to London, and shewn to the people.

1499. He escapes, but is taken and sent to the Tower, where contriving again to escape, he is hanged at Tyburn.

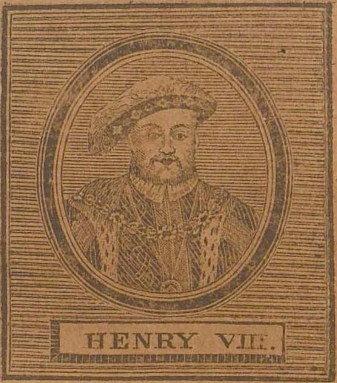
1501. Sir John Shaw, lord mayor, was the first that held his feast at Guildhall.

Henry VII. was born in Wales, 1457, reigned twenty-three years and a half, died at Richmond, April 22, 1509, and was buried at Westminster.

The king left behind him 1,800,000 pounds, which he had extorted from his subjects.

1509.

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S



A. D.

1509. HENRY VIII. marries Catharine, his brother's widow.

1513. Wolsey, bishop of Winchester, is made privy counsellor.

1515. Wolsey made a cardinal. He was, at one time, archbishop of York, bishop of Winchester and Durham, the pope's legate,

legate, lord chancellor of England, and prime miniſter.

1517. The Reformation begun in Germany by Martin Luther.

1521. The king writes a book againſt Luther, for which the pope gives him the title of *Defender of the Faith*. Muſkets invented.

1525. Turkies, carps, hops, piccards, and beer,
Came into England all in one year.

1530. Wolſey was diſgraced, and charged with high treaſon: he died at Leiceſter, on his road to London.

1532. Henry married Anne Boleyn, and was divorced from his former queen Catharine.

1535. Henry abjures the pope's ſupremacy in ſpiritual affairs, puts Sir Thomas More to death, and biſhop Fiſher, formerly his tutor.

1536. The Bible printed in Engliſh. Anne Boleyn executed. Henry marries Jane Seymour.

A. D.

1537. Jane Seymour dies.

1540. The king marries Anne of Cleves. Lord Cromwell beheaded. Henry is divorced from Anne of Cleves, and marries Catharine Howard.

1542. Queen Catharine Howard beheaded, and lady Rochford.

1543. The king marries lady Catharine Parr.

1547. The earl of Surrey beheaded.

Henry VIII. was born at Greenwich, 1491, reigned thirty-eight years, died January 28, 1547, and was buried at Windsor.

EDWARD VI.

A. D.

1547. EDWARD VI. ſon of Henry by Jane Seymour, is proclaimed king at the age of nine years. Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, is made protector, and created duke of Somerſet.

1548. Sir Thomas Seymour, brother to the protector, and lord high admiral, is beheaded.

A. D.

1552. The duke of Somerſet beheaded. The Reformation completed.

1553. The king ſettles the crown upon lady Jane Grey, and dies.

He was born in 1537, reigned ſix years and a half, died at Greenwich, July 6, 1553, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

MARY.

A. D.

1553. MARY, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Spain, is proclaimed queen.

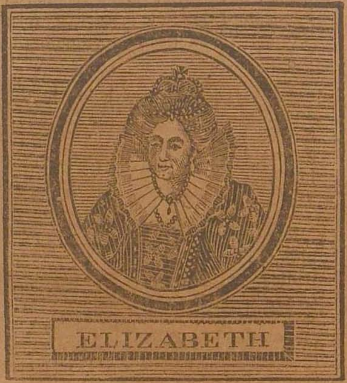
queen. Lady Jane Grey and her husband, lord Dudley, are sent to the Tower. The duke of Northumberland beheaded.

1554. Lady Jane Grey, with her husband, and her father, the duke of Suffolk, beheaded. The princess Elizabeth, sister to queen Mary, imprisoned for favouring the Protestants. Philip of Spain married to the queen.

1555. Rogers burnt for heresy at London; bishop Hooper at Gloucester; bishops Ridley and Latimer, and archbishop Cranmer, at Oxford. A severe persecution of the Protestants followed, which was conducted by bishops Bonner and Gardiner, and cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury; and during which five bishops, twenty-one clergymen, one hundred and ninety-two laymen, fifty-five women, and four children, are burnt alive.

1558. Calais taken by the French.

Queen Mary was born in 1516, reigned five years and a half, died November 17, 1558, and was buried December 13, at Westminster.



A. D.

1558. ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, ſucceeds her ſiſter Mary.

1559. The pope, emperor, and kings of France and Spain, combine to reduce Europe to the Romiſh religion.

1560. Bacon and Cecil made firſt miniſters. Mary queen of Scots, widow of Francis II. of

A. D.

of France, is required to relinquish the title and arms of England.

1565. Mary marries lord Darnley, who is proclaimed king of Scotland. Rizzio, an Italian musician, Mary's favourite, is murdered by the king's friends in his presence.

1566. The king of Scots murdered by the contrivance of Murray and Bothwell. Queen Mary marries Bothwell.

1568. She is imprisoned as an accomplice in her husband's murder, escapes, raises an army, is defeated, and flies into England, where Elizabeth imprisons her.

1572. The duke of Norfolk is beheaded for privately treating of a marriage with Mary queen of Scots, and conspiring to depose queen Elizabeth.

1576. The earl of Essex, earl marshal of Ireland, dies there, suspected to be poisoned by the earl of Leicester, the queen's favourite, who married his widow.

A. D.

1580. Leicester is confined for this marriage, but after recovers the queen's favour.

1585. Sir Francis Drake, who had been round the world, plunders St. Domingo, and takes Carthagena.

1586. Mary queen of Scots is beheaded.

1588. The Spanish Armada is defeated.

1590. Stocking-weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge.

1597. Watches first brought into England from Germany. The earl of Essex created earl marshal of England.

1599. Essex is made lord lieutenant of Ireland. He is reproved by the queen for managing the war faintly.

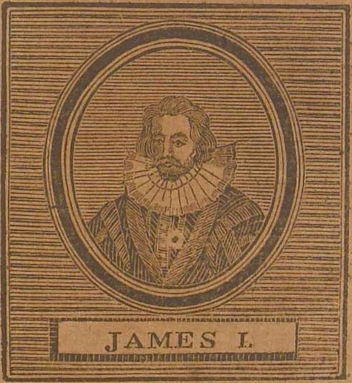
1600. He is deprived of his places, and retires. He plots to seize the queen, but is made prisoner.

1601. The earl of Essex beheaded in the Tower.

1603. The queen dies: she had named the king of Scots for her successor.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth was born September 7, 1533, reigned forty-four years and a half, died March 24, 1603, and was buried at Westminster, April 28.



1603. JAMES I. son of Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, and Mary queen of Scots, is proclaimed king by the council.

1604. James is styled king of Great Britain.

A. D.

1605. The gunpowder plot discovered.

1608. Virginia planted by the English.

1609. Chelsea College founded. Mr. Hugh Middleton began the New River canal.

1612. James marries his daughter Elizabeth to the elector Palatine.

1613. Sir Thomas Overbury sent to the Tower for refusing an embassy. This was an act of revenge of lord Rochester, the king's favourite, whose marriage with the divorced countess of Essex Sir Thomas had opposed.

1614. Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower.

1618. Sir Walter Raleigh is executed for high treason, at the instigation of the Spanish Ambassador. George Villiers, earl of Buckingham, the king's favourite, rules at court.

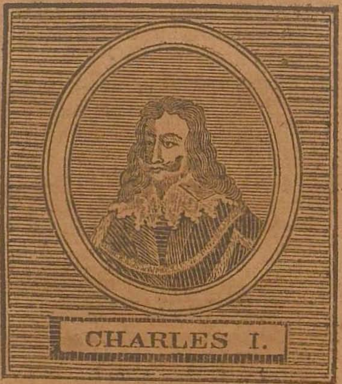
1619. Frederick, count Palatine, the king's son-in-law, elected king of Bohemia, in a tumultuous manner.

A. D.

1621. The emperor Ferdinand opposes his election, declares Frederick guilty of high treason, and makes Maximilian of Bavaria elector Palatine.

1623. Charles, prince of Wales, with the marquis of Buckingham, embarks for Spain to court the Infanta; but the match is broke off, to the great joy of the English nation.

James I. was born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566, reigned twenty-two years, died at Theobald's, March 27, 1625, and was buried in Westminster.



A.D.

1625. CHARLES I. marries Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. of France. Buckingham continues a favourite.

1626. Coaches used in London by the gentry. The commons impeach the duke of Buckingham. The king levies tonnage and poundage by his own authority, and extorts loans oppressively.

1627.

A. D.

1627. The duke of Buckingham makes a disgraceful attempt to relieve Rochelle. The Commons present a petition of rights.

1628. The duke of Buckingham, being at Portsmouth preparing another fleet for Rochelle, is stabbed by Felton, a discontented lieutenant.

1629. The king quarrels with the Commons, by acting arbitrarily, and refusing to redress grievances: he imprisons nine Commoners.

1635. Old Parr was presented to the king, being 152 years of age.

1638. The king attempts to force a liturgy upon the Scots; it produces insurrections. The Scots throw off their allegiance, and enter into a covenant or association against the government.

1639. After many attempts made to appease them, the Scots resolve upon war, make Lesley their general, seize Edinburgh, the regalia, the king's magazines, &c. On the petition of the Scots, a pacification takes place; the king disbands his army; the Scots neither

neither diſband theirs, nor obſerve any other article of the treaty. The proceedings of the malecontents are approved and confirmed by the parliament of Scotland: they are encouraged by many leading people in London.

1640. The war is renewed; the Scots enter England; they petition again; commiſſioners are appointed to treat with them. The Commons of England impeach lord Strafford and archbiſhop Laud.

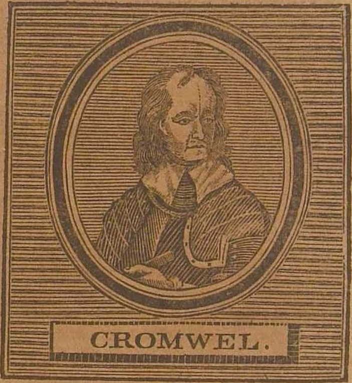
1641. The Commons keep the Scotch army in pay. The king aſſents to a bill of attainder againſt Strafford, and another for perpetuating the preſent parliament. Strafford is beheaded. The Engliſh and Scotch armies both diſbanded. The Iriſh rebellion and maſſacre.

1642. The Commons vote to put the kingdom in a poſture of defence; they ſeize on the king's treaſures, forts, fleets, and magazines; they muſter the city militia, and raiſe an army: both parties meet at Edgehill and engage: both claim the victory.

A. D.

1643. The king gains an advantage over the enemy at Newbury.

1644. The king's troops defeated at Marston Moor.



CROMWEL.

1645. Oliver Cromwell is made lieutenant-general of the parliament's troops. The king is totally defeated at Naseby.

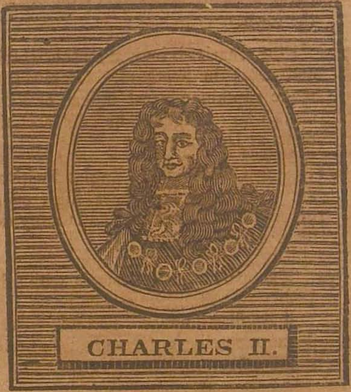
1646. The king puts himself into the power of the Scotch army.

A. D.

1647. The Scots deliver the king up to the parliament. The army get him into their power. He escapes into the Isle of Wight. Hammond, the governor, betrays him to the parliament.

1649. The commons resolve to try the king; they appoint a court for that purpose, who sentence him to death.

Charles I. was born at Dumfermline, November 19, 1600, reigned twenty-four years, was beheaded January 30, 1649, and buried at Windsor.



A. D.
1649. CHARLES II. became king of England upon the death of his father; but he enjoyed only the title until the year 1660. Monarchy abolished by the commons. Cromwell made lord lieutenant of Ireland: he takes Drogheda by storm, puts the whole garrison, 3000

 men,

A. D.

men, to the ſword, and maſſacres every man, woman, and child of the Iriſh in the town.

1650. King Charles is invited by the Scotch, and lands in Scotland. Cromwell is made captain-general inſtead of Fairfax, who reſigns: he defeats the Scots at Dunbar.

1651. King Charles enters England with an army; Cromwell follows him, overtakes him at Worceſter, and totally defeats him.

1652. The parliament quarrels with the Dutch. Admiral Blake beats the Dutch fleet under Dewitt. Van Trump totally defeats and diſperſes Blake's fleet.

1653. Blake obtains a victory over Van Trump. Cromwell diſſolves the parliament. Van Trump engages the Engliſh fleet commanded by Monk; the fight laſts two days; the Engliſh are victorious. Cromwell aſſembles the Barebones parliament. Monk and Blake totally defeat Van Trump, who is killed in the action. The Barebones parliament

A. D.

parliament resign their powers to Cromwell, who is named protector.

1654. Cromwell calls a parliament of the three kingdoms.

1655. Jamaica taken by the English.

1657. The parliament offer Cromwell the title of king.

1658. Cromwell dies. Richard, his son, is proclaimed lord protector.

1659. Desborough, with a strong party, demands of Richard to dissolve the parliament, which he does, and the officers of the army seize the government: they send to general Monk in Scotland, inviting him to join with them.

1660. Monk marches into England, comes to London, receives a letter from king Charles, which he answers favourably. The king returns, enters London May 29. The Royal Society established.

1662. The king marries Catharine, the Infanta of Portugal.

1665. War declared against the Dutch. A plague in London carries off almost 70,000 people.

A. D.

1666. The Dutch and Englifh fleets fight for four days; neither party has any advantage. They engage again; the Englifh obtain the victory. A fire breaks out in London, which deftroys 13,200 dwelling houfes, befides churches, public buildings, &c. in all 400 ftreets.

1667. The earl of Clarendon is impeached, and withdraws to France.

1670. The king formed a fecret alliance with France. His cabinet council was called the *Cabal*, from the firft letters of the peers' names that compofed it, viz. Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Aftley, Lauderdale, who are all fuppofed to have been penfioners to the king of France.

1671. Blood attempts to fteal the crown out of the tower.

1672. The fecond Dutch war.

1673. Prince Rupert defeats the Dutch fleet three times. The duke of York, the king's brother, married the princefs of Modena, a papift. The commons addrefs againft it.

A. D.

1674. John Milton died, aged 67.

1676. Mary, daughter of James duke of York, married to William prince of Orange.

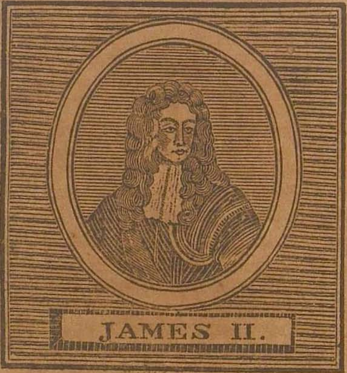
1678. The statue at Charing Cross erected. Titus Oates informs of the Popish plot, charges the queen with being concerned.

1679. Dangerfield examined concerning the meal-tub plot.

1680. Information concerning a popish plot in Ireland.

1683. The king takes away the charter of the city of London. The Rye-house plot. Lord Russel beheaded. Algernon Sidney beheaded for writing a treasonous libel, though without publishing it.

Charles II. was born May 29, 1630, reigned thirty-seven years, died at Whitehall, February 6, 1685, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



A. D.

1685. JAMES II. brother and heir to Charles II. is proclaimed king; goes publicly to mass two days after. Titus Oates convicted of perjury, and sentenced to be fined, pilloried, and imprisoned for life. The duke of Monmouth proclaimed king at Taunton Dean, defeated at Sedgemore, taken, and beheaded. Great cruelties exercised

A. D.

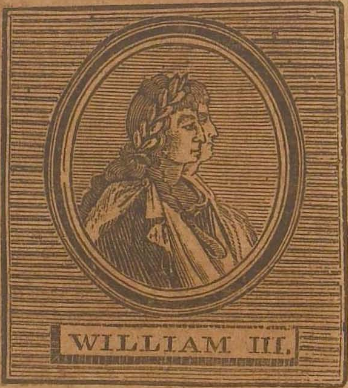
exercised by chief justice Jefferies and general Kirk on Monmouth's adherents in the West.

1686. The king encamps 15,000 men on Hounslow Heath. Sends an ambassador to the pope.

1687. The king orders the University of Cambridge to admit Francis, a Benedictine monk, and Magdalen College, Oxford, to chuse Farmer, a papist, their president; they both refuse.

1688. Seven bishops sent to the tower for not countenancing the king's measures in favour of popery; they are tried in the king's bench and acquitted. Several English noblemen and gentlemen go over to the Prince of Orange, who sails from Holland, and lands at Torbay. King James is deserted by all his Friends. The prince of Orange comes to Windsor, orders the king from Whitehall, who goes to Rochester under a Dutch guard, and sets sail for France.

1689. The parliament vote that king James has abdicated the government. They chuse the prince and princess of Orange king and queen of England.



A. D.
1689. William III. and Mary proclaimed king and queen. The Bill of rights paſſed. King James, with a body of French, lands in Ireland; beſieges Londonderry. Titus Oates receives a pardon, and a penſion from king William.

A. D.

1690. The king defeats king James on the banks of the Boyne in Ireland, enters Dublin, besieges Limerick, but is vigorously repulsed and forced to raise the siege.

1691. The king goes over to Holland, and takes his seat as stadtholder; goes to war with France. The battle of Aughrim is fought in Ireland, where the Irish are defeated, and their French general, St. Ruth, killed. Limerick is again besieged, and surrenders on articles of capitulation.

1692. The English and Dutch fleets under admiral Russel defeat the French fleet under Tourville, and destroy, at La Hogue and other places, twenty-one of their largest men of war. The English lost not one ship.

1693. Macdonald and a great many Highlanders massacred in cold blood by the English troops at Glencoe, in Scotland. The French fleet under Tourville defeats the English under admiral Rooke. Twelve English and Dutch men of war, and above eighty merchantmen, taken and destroyed by the French.

1694.

A. D.

1694. Queen Mary died of the ſmall-pox.

1695. Namur taken from the French.

1696. A conſpiracy dicovered, called the Aſſaſſination plot. Eddiſtône light-houſe, near Plymouth, was begun by the corporation of the Trinity-houſe.

1697. Peace with France is proclaimed.

1698. The treaty of partition of the Spaniſh monarchy concluded in Holland.

1700. The ſecond treaty of partition; in violation of which the court of France declares the duke of Anjou king o Spain.

1701. The elector of Brandenburgh crowned king of Pruſſia. The ſucceſſion to the crown of England ſettled, in caſe of king William's demiſe, upon the princeſs Anne of Denmark, afterward queen Anne. The ducheſs of Savoy, daughter to the princeſs Henrietta, who was daughter of king Charles I. proteſts againſt this ſettlement. James II. dies in France. The French king proclaims his ſon king of England, by the name of James III.

A. D.

1702. King William was thrown from his horse, and broke his collar bone: he dies, aged fifty-two.

King William III. was born in 1650, reigned thirteen years, died at Kensington, March 8, 1702, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ANNE.

1702. ANNE, daughter of James II. is proclaimed queen. The earl of Marlborough made captain-general. The

R queen

A. D.
queen declares war againſt France and Spain. Five captains of Bembow's ſquadron tried for cowardice at Port Royal. Sir George Rooke, with the Engliſh and Dutch fleets, attacks the French fleet and the Spaniſh galleons in the port of Vigo, in Spain; takes four galleons and five large men of war. The Dutch take five galleons and one man of war. Six other galleons and fourteen men of war are deſtroyed. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was left to deſtroy the ſhips that could not be got off; he brought away with him 110 braſs cannon, and followed the grand fleet a few days after. Captain Leake deſtroyed the French ſettlements in Newfoundland, took twenty-nine ſail of the enemy, and burnt twenty-two.

1703. The old and new Eaſt India Companies united. The duke of Marlborough, commander in chief in Flanders, takes Bonn.

1704. Charles III. king of Spain, ſets ſail for Portugal. He had landed in England the latter end of 1703, and was invited to Windſor by the queen. The duke

A. D.

duke of Marlborough is ordered from Flanders into Germany: he joins prince Lewis of Baden, and defeats the Bavarians at Schellenberg. Gibraltar taken in three days, chiefly by the seamen of the fleet. This assault is counted one of the boldest and most difficult that ever was made. The duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene engaged the French and Bavarians under the Elector of Bavaria, marshal Tallard, and marshal Marsin, near Blenheim, and obtained a complete victory. Marshal Tallard and above 13,000 French and Bavarians were taken prisoners, and near 20,000 killed, wounded, and drowned in the Danube. The allies took also above 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle-drums, 3600 tents, with their treasure, baggage, and ammunition. The allies take Landau. The duke of Marlborough goes to the court of Hanover, and shortly after returns to England, with count Tallard and several other prisoners of note.

1705. The colours and standards taken at the battle of Blenheim were put up in

A. D.

Weſtminſter Hall. The duke of Marlborough returns to Flanders, defeats the French at Tirlemont. He is created a prince of the German empire.

1706. The duke of Marlborough gains a complete victory over the elector of Bavaria and marſhal Villeroy at Ramillies. The marquis das Minas and the earl of Galway take poſſeſſion of Madrid, and proclaim Charles III. king of Spain. George, electoral prince of Hanover, created duke of Cambridge. The colours and ſtandards taken at the battle of Ramillies were put up in Guildhall.

1707. The Union of Scotland and England finally ſettled. The French and Spaniards, under the duke of Berwick, entirely defeated the confederates commanded by the marquis das Minas and the earl of Galway at Almanza, in Spain. The duke of Marlborough has an interview with Charles XII. of Sweden, in Saxony. Prince George of Denmark, the queen's huſband, is made lord high admiral of Great Britain. Admiral Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, returning

returning from the Mediterranean, is shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly. The first parliament of Great Britain meets.

1708. The elector of Hanover admitted to vote in the electoral college. The duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene attack the duke of Vendôme, who was besieging Oudenarde, and totally defeat him. The town of Lisle surrenders to the confederates. Prince George of Denmark dies at Kensington. The citadel of Lisle surrenders. Ghent and Bruges surrender.

1709. The allies take Tournay. The duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeat the marshals Villars and Boufflers near Malplaquet. Doctor Sacheverell impeached by the commons of high crimes and misdemeanors.

1710. Sixty-nine of the lords declare Sacheverell guilty, and fifty-nine not guilty: he is suspended for three years, and his two sermons burnt by the hangman. Negociations for peace at Gertruydenburg broken off on account of the exorbitant demands of the Dutch.

A. D.

The queen changes her miniſtry. General Stanhope, with the Britiſh troops in Spain, taken priſoners of war.

1711. The ducheſs of Marlborough ſurrenders all her places. Lady Maſham becomes the queen's favourite in her ſtead. The commons reſolve that fifty new churches ſhould be built in and about London and Weſtminſter. The emperor Joſeph I. dies of the ſmall-pox. Mr. Harley is made earl of Oxford, and lord high treaſurer of Great Britain. King Charles III. of Spain is elected emperor of Germany. The duke of Marlborough turned out of all his places.

1712. Prince Eugene comes over to England, being ſent by the emperor to endeavour to diſſuade the queen from a peace. Robert Walpole, eſq. committed to the Tower for bribery. Negociations for peace at Utrecht. The duke of Ormond ſent to command in Flanders, in the room of the duke of Marlborough; has orders not to act offenſively. Richard Cromwell, ſon of Oliver Cromwell, dies, aged ninety.

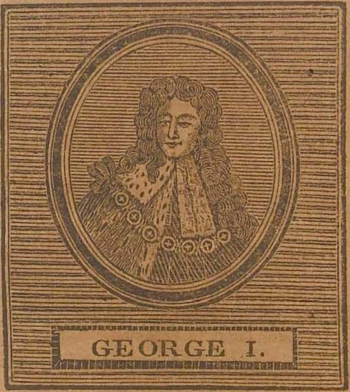
A. D.

The duke of Ormond, with the British forces, leaves the allies. Marshal Villars attacks the allies at Denain, and defeats them. Henry St. John was sent privately to Paris to conclude a suspension of arms. King Philip of Spain renounces his title to the crown of France.

1713. A new barrier treaty between Great Britain and Holland. Peace signed at Utrecht.

1714. Mr. Steele expelled the house of commons for being the author of a paper called *The Englishman*, and a pamphlet entitled *The Crisis*. A proclamation was issued, with a reward of 5000 pounds, for apprehending the pretender.

Queen Anne was born at St. James's, February 6, 1665, reigned twelve years and a half, died August 1, 1714, and was buried at Westminster.



GEORGE I.

A. D.

1714. GEORGE I. duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, and elector of Hanover, ſucceeds queen Anne. He arrives at Greenwich from Hanover. A great court attends the king at Greenwich. He receives queen Anne's miniſters with coolneſs; turns out the duke of Ormond, lord Oxford, and chancellor Harcourt.

A. D.

1715. Lord Bolingbroke withdraws to France. Mr. Steele made governor of the playhouſe, and knighted. Mr. Prior, late plenipotentiary to France, was examined ſtrictly by a committee of the privy council. The duke of Ormond, with the lords Bolingbroke, Oxford, and Strafford, are impeached by the Commons. The earl of Mar aſſembles forces in Scotland, and proclaims the pretender by the name of James VIII. The rebels are joined by ſome Engliſh. Mr. Forſter, their general, enters Preſton, in Lancaſhire. They are obliged to ſurrender. The pretender lands in Scotland.

1716. Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure beheaded for taking part in the rebellion. The Pretender returns to France, and diſmiſſes Lord Bolingbroke, whom he had made, a ſhort time before, his ſecretary of ſtate. A proclamation iſſued, prohibiting all trade to the Eaſt Indies but by the India Company. Many of the rebel priſoners taken at Preſton were tranſported.

1717.

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SA[...]

A.D.

1717. Count Gyllemberg, the Swedish envoy, and his papers, were seized for carrying on treasonable practices against the British government. Baron Gortz, the Swedish minister in Holland, was also seized, with his papers, on the same account. The prince of Wales was ordered from St. James's by the king.

1718. James Shepherd, a lad of 18, executed for high treason, in conspiring the king's death. Queen Mary, widow of James II. died in France. The quadruple alliance signed between the Emperor, Great Britain, France, and afterwards Holland. War declared against Spain.

1719. The pretender was received at Madrid as king of Great Britain. A squadron under the duke of Ormond sailed from Cadiz, in Spain, to invade England, but was dispersed by a storm, and disabled from proceeding. King George went to Hanover. The French, then in alliance with the English, invaded Spain by land, and under the command of the famous James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick, natural

son

A. D.

ſon to king James II. they took the towns of Fontarabia, St. Sebaſtian, and St. Antonio, and reduced the province of Guipuſcoa. The Scotch rebels, with the Spaniſh troops ſent to aſſiſt them, were defeated in Scotland by the king's forces. Lord Cobham takes Vigo. The duke of Ormond ſails from St. Andero, in Spain, to make a ſecond deſcent on Great Britain. The king returns from Hanover.

1720. South Sea ſtock riſes to 400 per cent. The king and prince of Wales reconciled. South Sea ſtock in May 550, in June 890, in July near 1000; in Auguſt it fell below 800, in September to 400, and then 150.

1721. Vaſt numbers of families totally ruined by the South Sea ſcheme. Parliament take it into conſideration. They paſs an act for diſabling the governors, directors, &c. of the company from leaving the kingdom for one year, and from removing or alienating their eſtates and effects. The commons expel ſeveral of their members for being concerned in the ſcheme, and confiſcate the eſtates

A. D.

tates of the directors, &c. for the of the sufferers.

1722. The duke of Marlborough died. plot againſt the king's life diſco e. The biſhop of Rocheſter committe the tower. Chriſtopher Layer convi of high treaſon.

1723. Wood obtains a patent for coin farthings and halfpence for Irela alſo halfpence and twopences for Ar rica. The commons of Ireland dreſs the king againſt this coinage.

1724. Wood's patent juſtified by the E liſh privy council ; the Iriſh Par ment's complaints ineffectual.

1725. The earl of Macclesfield, lord ch cellor, is diſplaced for corruption impeached. He is fined 30,000l. nathan Wild executed.

1726. The duke of Riperda, prime mini of Spain, apprehending king Phil diſpleaſure, took refuge in the houſ Mr. Stanhope, the Engliſh ambaſſa but was taken out of it by force. occaſioned a miſunderſtanding bet

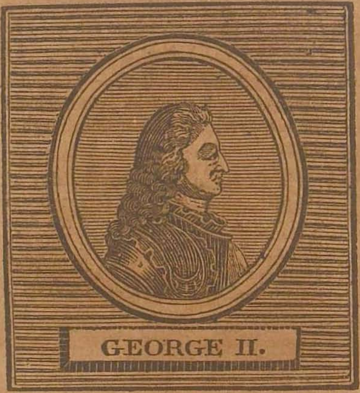
S

D.

Spain and England. Sophia, queen to king George I. died at the caſtle of Ahlen, in Hanover, where ſhe had been confined many years.

27. The Spaniards beſiege Gibraltar. King George embarks at Greenwich for Hanover, but dies at Oſnaburgh on the road thither.

He was born at Hanover, May 28, 1660, reigned king of Great Britain twelve years ten months and ten days, died May 10, 1727, at the duke of York's palace at Oſnaburgh, in Weſtphalia, and was buried at Hanover.



A. D.

1727. George II. was proclaimed king on the death of his father.

1728. A congreſs held at Soiſſons to treat of a general peace.

1729. The king ſet out for Hanover.

A. D.

1730. Five kings of the Cherokee Indians were brought over to England from Carolina.

1731. A dreadful fire burnt down the whole town of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and the next day a fire happened at Tiverton, in Devonshire, which burnt down 200 houses.

1732. The king set out again for Hanover.

1733. The scheme for a general excise gives great offence to the trading part of the nation. The prince of Orange arrived in England, was taken ill at Somerset house, went to Bath for his health, visited Bristol, Oxford, and other places, returned to London, and was married to the Princess Royal.

1736. Captain Proteus fired upon the mob in Edinburgh at an execution, without orders from the magistrates. Twenty people were killed and wounded. He and several of his guard were committed to prison. The prince of Wales married to the princess of Saxe Gotha. Captain Proteus found guilty of murder, but reprieved. The mob broke

A. D.
open his priſon, dragged him out, and hanged him upon a ſign-poſt.

1737. An act of parliament paſſed to impriſon the provoſt, and fine the city of Edinburgh. The king falls out with the prince of Wales, and forbids him the court. Queen Caroline died.

1738. King George III. born at Norfolk houſe, in St. James's ſquare. France guarantees the pragmatic ſanction.

1739. War declared againſt Spain. A ſevere froſt, commonly called the hard froſt, began at Chriſtmas.

1740. Admiral Vernon took Porto Bello, in South America, from the Spaniards.

1741. The academy at Woolwich ordered to be built. The lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen of London, for the time being, were made juſtices of the peace for ever; thoſe above the chair to be of the quorum.

1742. Sir Robert Walpole reſigns. He had held his employments twenty-one years. Weſtminſter bridge finiſhed.

Com-

A. D.

Commodore Anſon plunders Payta, on the coaſt of Peru.

1743. King George, with the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops under his command, defeats the French at Dettingen. A fire happened at Crediton, in Devonſhire, which conſumed 1000 houſes.

1744. France declared war againſt England, which was anſwered with a counter declaration. Admiral Matthews ſuſpends vice-admiral Leſtock, for his behaviour in the engagement off Toulon. Admiral Anſon returns, having taken the Acapulca ſhip, and treaſure amounting in the whole to 1,500,000l. The Victory, of 110 guns, commanded by admiral Balchen, loſt in a ſtorm near Alderney.

1745. The duke of Cumberland takes the command of the allied army in Flanders. He engages the French near Fontenoy, and is totally defeated. Louiſbourg taken from the French. The pretender's ſon lands in Scotland, is proclaimed at Dundee and Edinburgh; his army defeats Sir John Cope

 and

and the Englifh troops at Prefton Pans. The duke of Cumberland returns from Flanders. The rebels enter Carlifle, Mancheiter, and Derby, from which laft town they turn back northward, the duke of Cumberland purfuing them.

1746. The rebels defeat general Hawley at Falkirk: on the duke's approach they raife the fiege of Stirling, and fly northward: the duke overtakes them near Culloden, and totally defeats them. Vice-admiral Leftock is acquitted by the court martial that had tried him, and appointed to command the fleet fent againft Cape Breton. The young pretender efcapes from Scotland to France. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino beheaded on Tower hill, for their part in the rebellion. Nine of the Carlifle rebels executed at Kennington common. Several of the rebels pardoned, others tranfported.

1747. Lord Lovat tried on an impeachment for high treafon, condemned, and executed on Tower hill. The duke of Cumberland goes to Flanders. The

French

A. D.

French fleet defeated off Cape Finisterre, by admirals Anson and Warren.

1748. A treaty for a general peace signed at Aix la Chapelle. The pretender's son sent away from Paris by an order of the French king.

1750. A dreadful fire happened at Port Royal, in Jamaica, which burnt down near half the town.

1751. Frederick prince of Wales died, March 20, at Leicester house. He was born at Hanover, January 20, 1707; created duke of Gloucester, January 10, 1718; installed knight of the garter by proxy, April 30, 1718; created baron of Snaudon, viscount Launceston, earl of Eltham, marquis of Ely, and duke of Edinburgh, July 15, 1726; prince of Wales, January 9, 1729. He was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster. A dreadful hurricane happened at Kingston, in Jamaica, by which many lives were lost, and damage done to the amount of 300,000l.

1752. The style was altered. Richmond park opened by his majesty's order.

A. D.

1753. Sir Hans Sloane dies. His muſeum is purchaſed by parliament. The affair of Elizabeth Canning and Squires the gipſy engages the attention of the public. Colonel Waſhington ſet out on his remarkable journey to lake Erie.

1754. Hoſtilities begin between the Engliſh and French in North America and the Eaſt Indies.

1755. The eſtates of the rebel Scotch lords and chiefs annexed to the crown. General Braddock defeated near Fort du Queſne, in North America. Dreadful earthquakes are felt in various parts of the world, particularly at Liſbon, which almoſt totally deſtroy the town; 70,000 perſons ſuppoſed to have periſhed in this calamity. Admiral Watſon takes the fort Geria, belonging to Angria the pirate, and deſtroys all his ſhips.

1756. War declared againſt France. Minorca taken by the French. Admiral Byng ſent home priſoner.

1757. An attempt was made by one Damiens to aſſaſſinate the French king; it

it was, however, unſucceſsful. Damiens was afterwards put to death, after ſuffering the moſt dreadful tortures. Col. Clive defeated the nabob of Bengal, at Plaſſy. Admiral Byng tried by a court martial, and condemned: he was ſhot at Spithead. The duke of Cumberland went to Hanover, took the command of the Hanoverian troops, and was defeated by the French, who took poſſeſſion of Hanover.

1758. The duke of Marlborough burnt 100 French ſhips at St. Maloes; ſent a regiment a day's march into the country, and reimbarked his troops unmoleſted. Prince Ferdinand, commander of the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops, defeats the prince of Clermont at Crevelt. The iſland of Cape Breton taken by the Engliſh. Cherbourg taken, and its pier deſtroyed. General Bligh lands at St. Cas; his rear guard is defeated by the French. Fort du Queſne in North America, and Goree in Africa, taken by the Engliſh.

1759. Marigalante, in the Weſt Indies, taken; as alſo Surat in the Eaſt Indies,

and

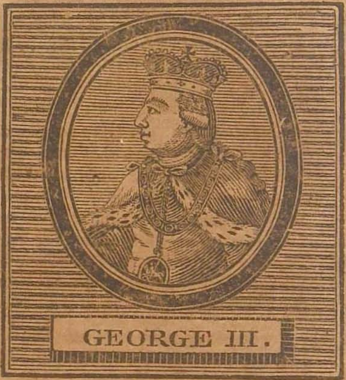
and Crown Point and Ticonderoga in North America. Prince Ferdinand defeats the French at Minden. Lord G. Sackville disgraced for misbehaviour during the battle. Quebec taken, after a battle in which general Wolfe was slain. Admiral Boscawen defeated the French Admiral De la Clue, and took or burnt five ships. Havre de Grace was bombarded by an English fleet. Admiral Pococke defeated admiral D'Ache in the East Indies. Sir Edward Hawke defeats a French squadron off Quiberon Bay.

1760. Sir Eyre Coote defeats general Lally in the East Indies. The English take Arcot. The Ramillies lost in a storm. Mr. Thurot lands in Carrickfergus, marches up the country and plunders, then reimbarks. His little fleet is attacked by captain Elliot, and taken, himself slain. Lord G. Sackville declared by a court martial unfit to serve the king, for disobedience of orders. The negroes rebel in Jamaica. A great fire in the ropehouse of Portsmouth dockyard; damage 400,000l.

All

All Canada surrenders to the English. The king dies at Kensington.

He was born in Hanover, 1683. In November, 1706, he was created duke and marquis of Cambridge, earl of Milford Haven, and baron of Tewkesbury, and September 22, 1714, prince of Wales. He reigned thirty-three years and a half, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



A. D.

1760. GEORGE III. his present most gracious majesty, proclaimed king October 26.

1761. Belleisle taken by the English. A treaty of marriage signed between his majesty and her most serene highness the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh,

The

The king and queen crowned September 22. The Bourbon family compact took place between France and Spain. A revolution in Russia ; the Czar deposed and put to death ; succeeded by the present Empress of all the Russias.

1762. War declared against Spain. The Hermione, a Spanish ship, taken, valued at near 1,200,000l. Manilla taken from the Spaniards. The prince of Wales born. Havanna taken from the Spaniards. Preliminaries of peace between England and France signed at Fontainbleau November 3. Martinico and Guadaloupe taken from the French.

1763. Peace proclaimed between England, France, and Spain. The Venetian ambassador makes his public entry into London.

1764. The longitude found at sea by means of Harrison's time-piece. The massacre of Patna in the East Indies, where 4000 of the garrison and inhabitants were put to the sword. Princess Augusta married to the prince of Brunswick.

A. D.

1765. Otaheité, or George III.'s Iſland, diſcovered by captain Wallis. Theobald's houſe, Herts, pulled down. The ſovereignty of the Iſle of Man annexed to Great Britain. Three hundred houſes at Rotherhithe conſumed by fire. The duke of Cumberland died. Society of artiſts of Great Britain inſtituted.

1766. The American ſtamp act repealed. Two dreadful fires happened in Barbadoes. Gibraltar nearly deſtroyed by a ſtorm. The prince of Wales and biſhop of Oſnaburgh inoculated for the ſmall pox. Prince Frederick-William, the king's brother, died; as did alſo Frederick the Vth, king of Denmark, father of his preſent Daniſh majeſty, by Princeſs Louiſa, daughter of George the IId. Moſt ſevere froſts, and heavy ſnows. Earl and Counteſs of Sutherland died broken-hearted for the loſs of an only ſon. Princeſs Caroline-Matilda married, by proxy, to the king of Denmark.

1767. Bradſtow pier, in Kent, deſtroyed by a ſtorm. The duke of York died at Monaco, in Italy.

1768.

A. D.

1768. Academy of painting incorporated in London. Riots in St. George's-fields. The king of Denmark arrived in England. Royal academy of arts, instituted under his majesty's patronage.

1769. New Zealand explored by captain Cook. Electricity of the Aurora Borealis discovered. Royal Exchange repaired and beautified. Stratford Jubilee held in honour of Shakespeare.

1770. Black-friars bridge finished. Eddistone lighthouse burnt down. London Dispensary instituted. A great fire in Portsmouth dockyard. The river Lee opened at Limehouse.

1771. The Aurora frigate lost in going to India, and all the crew perished. Falkland islands seized by the Spaniards. Three hundred houses burnt at Blandford, in Dorset.

1772. Negroes adjudged free in England. The town of St. George's, in Grenada, totally destroyed by fire. Solway moss began to flow.

1773. A large quantity of tea belonging to the East India Company destroyed

A.D.

at Boſton by the inhabitants. A grand naval review at Portſmouth by his majeſty. Abolition of the Jeſuits. Caribbee war in St. Vincent's.

1774. Judges ſent by the king to the Eaſt Indies. Boſton port ſhut up by act of parliament. Civil war commences in America. A violent ſtorm by which 40 ſhips were loſt near Yarmouth. Society for the recovery of drowned perſons inſtituted.

1775. Trade with America prohibited. The battles of Lexington and Bunker's hill. Charles-Town, New England, burnt by the Engliſh troops.

1776. America declared itſelf independent. Freemaſon's hall conſecrated. Portſmouth dockyard ſet on fire by John the painter.

1777. General Burgoyne ſurrenders with his army to the Americans at Saratoga. Two hundred houſes burnt down at Aldbourn, in Wilts; the damage computed at 10,000 pounds.

1778. War declared againſt France. Pondicherry

A. D.

dicherry taken from the French. Admiral Keppel fights the French fleet off Ushant; a drawn battle. Voltaire died. The earl of Chatham died, and was honoured with a funeral at the public expence. He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

1779. Ireland admitted to a free trade. The French make an attempt on the island of Jersey, but miscarry. Their shipping destroyed in Concale Bay. The American fleet totally destroyed off Penobscot. Pitch and tar made from pit coal at Bristol. Tobacco cultivated in Ireland.

1780. Admiral Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet near Cape St. Vincent; takes their admiral Langara prisoner. Dreadful riots in London, which did 200,000l. damage to the prisons and private buildings. Woollen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market. War with Spain and Holland. Torture abolished in France by edict. Charles-Town, South Carolina, surrenders to his Majesty's arms. Thanks of both houses of parliament voted to

Admiral Rodney. His majesty's ships Andromeda, Laurel, Deal-Castle, Thunderer, Sterling-Castle, Cameleon, and others, lost in a dreadful hurricane in the West-Indies, with many other ships of various classes. The Quebec frigate, captain Farmer, blown up in an action with a French frigate. The captain's eldest son created a baronet in consequence thereof.

1781. Lord Cornwallis surrenders to the French and Americans at York Town. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Hyder Ally twice. Ceylon taken from the Dutch. Florida taken by the Spaniards. A smart engagement between admiral Parker and the Dutch fleet off the Dogger Bank. The French repulsed at the island of Jersey. St. Eustatius, Saba, St. Martin, and other Dutch settlements captured. Dreadful hurricanes at Jamaica and Barbadoes. A supreme court of judicature established at Calcutta, in Bengal. The office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England vested in Lady Willoughby de Eresby, and her sister, with permission to Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. to officiate as deputy.

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puty. Armed neutrality set on foot. Lord George Gordon tried for high treason, and acquitted. Delamotte, a French spy, hanged. His Majesty visits admiral Hyde Parker at the Nore. The French ship, le Pegase, of 74 guns, taken by the Foudroyant. The French ship Hebe taken by the Rainbow.

1782. Batavia taken by the English. The memorable attack of Gibraltar by the French and Spaniards, September 13: their gun-boats totally destroyed. The garrison relieved by a squadron of 33 ships of the line, under lord Howe, in the face of the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 47. A cannonade takes place after the garrison is relieved. A drawn battle. The Spanish ship St. Michael, of 64 guns, drawn on shore at Gibraltar and captured. Admiral Rodney defeats the French fleet in the West Indies; takes admiral count de Grasse, and five ships of the line. The Ville de Paris and other French prizes lost at sea.

1783. Great Britain declares America independent. A general peace. The order

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order of St. Patrick inſtituted in Ireland. Deſperate, but not deciſive engagements, by ſea and land, in the Eaſt-Indies. The French ſhip Solitaire, of 64 guns, taken by the Ruby. Prince of Wales takes his ſeat in the houſe of peers, as Duke of Cornwall. A new ſtar diſcovered by Wm. Herſchell, and by him called the *Georgium Sidus*. Dreadful earthquakes laid waſte the country of Calabria, in Sicily. A new iſland roſe out of the ocean near Iceland.

1784. Great ſeal ſtolen from the lord chancellor. Mail coaches firſt eſtabliſhed to Briſtol, afterwards to other parts of England. Sunday ſchools firſt eſtabliſhed in Glouceſterſhire by Mr. Raikes, of Glouceſter, and adopted generally throughout the kingdom. A dreadful ſtorm at Port Royal, in Jamaica. Slave trade aboliſhed in Pennſylvania. Diſſolution of Parliament.

1785. Black-friars bridge toll ceaſed. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies croſs the Engliſh channel, in a balloon, from Dover, and land near Calais ; M. Pilatre de

Roſiere,

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Rosiere, and M. Romain, ascend in a balloon at Boulogne, which takes fire, and they are both dashed to pieces in a manner too shocking to mention.

1786. Margaret Nicholson attempted to assassinate his Majesty. Brighthelmstone blockhouse washed away by the sea. The Halsewell Indiaman, captain Pierce, lost off Portland. Great insurrections in the south of Ireland, and violences committed against the clergy of both religions. Convention signed between England and Spain. Died, Frederick the IIId, of Prussia, of immortal memory; and Peter the IIId, king of Portugal.

1787. The Arch Duke and Duchess of Austria visit England. Lord Geo. Gordon tried and convicted of endeavouring to excite a tumult among the felons in Newgate; and also of gross libels against the queen and government of France; takes refuge in Holland, from whence he is banished; returns to England, conceals himself at Birmingham, and embraces the Jewish persuasion; he is taken and committed to

Newgate.

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Newgate. Earl Cornwallis arrives at Calcutta, and aſſumes the government of India. Convicts ſent to Botany Bay and Sierra Leona. The young Lord Gormanſton clandeſtinely carried abroad in order to force him to embrace the Romiſh perſuaſion. The greater part of the city of Mexico deſtroyed by an earthquake. Duke of York returned to England after four years abſence. The Hartwell Eaſt Indiaman loſt off Bona Viſta. Three American prieſts ordained biſhops by the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Treaty of peace between the Emperor of Morocco and American States. Treaty of commerce and navigation concluded with France. Convention between Great Britain and Spain ſigned. A declaration, and counter declaration, relative to the interference of the court of Verſailles with the States of Holland, exchanged between Great Britain and France. The cuſtoms conſolidated; and commutation act paſſed. Royal proclamation iſſued for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the puniſhment of vice and immorality. Parliament grants the

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ſum of 181,000l. for the payment of the prince of Wales's debts, and the completion of Carleton palace.

1788. Their majeſties and the royal family viſit Cheltenham - Spa, Glouceſter, Worceſter, &c. and are received with the moſt unbounded tokens of loyalty and affection throughout their tour. The Sovereign, in order to eaſe, as much as poſſible, the burthens of his ſubjects, reduces his horſe and grenadier guards, and appoints the Oxford blues to do duty in their room. A defenſive treaty concluded between Great Britain, Pruſſia, and the Republic of Holland. The king of Naples withdraws his annual homage to the holy chair. The parliaments of Paris and other provinces of France, remonſtrate againſt the meaſures of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; great diſturbances throughout that kingdom, and many lives loſt; the Duke of Orleans, and ſeveral members of parliament, ſent into exile. The revolting ſubjects of the united provinces of Holland ſubdued, and the Stadtholder reſtored to his hereditary dignities, through the interference of the

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the kings of England and Pruſſia. A fœderal government eſtabliſhed in the United States of North America. The Pretender, Charles C. L. C. Stuart, dies at Rome, aged 68. The Emperor of Germany and Empreſs of Ruſſia, combine their forces to attack the Turks. Sweden commences hoſtilities againſt Ruſſia, and Denmark arms in ſupport of the latter power. Indian ambaſſadors arrive in France from Tippoo Saib. Lord Dundonald diſcovers a new method of extracting tar from pit coal, for which invention parliament grant him a large ſum of money, and excluſive privileges. The city of London aſſerts and maintains its right of juriſdiction over the Borough of Southwark; the inhabitants of which claim a right of repreſentation in the Court of Common Council, in conſequence thereof. Petitions preſented to parliament, from various parts of England, for the abolition of the ſlave trade; counter petitions preſented by the Weſt-India merchants and planters, againſt the meaſure. A ſociety of ladies, of the firſt rank in Spain, (at the

head

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head of which is her royal highneſs the princeſs of Aſturias) eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of inculcating the principles of virtue and induſtry in the female ſex. Grëat inſurrections in Brabant, particularly at Bruſſels and Antwerp, relative to the abolition of the ſeminary of Louvaine, &c. The houſe of peers commence the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq; on a charge of high crimes, &c. committed by him in the Eaſt-Indies, and of which he is impeached by the Houſe of Commons. Prince William Henry ſails again for America, in the Andromeda frigate ; the prince of Wales and duke of York pay him a viſit at Plymouth, before his departure. Lord Howe reſigns his ſeat at the head of the admiralty, and is ſucceeded by the Earl of Chatham. A magnificent monument erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to perpetuate the fall of Lord Robert Manners, Captains Bayne and Blair, on the glorious 12th of April ; a monument, elegantly neat, alſo erected to the memory of that moſt excellent man, Jonas Hanway, Eſq; the friend and father of mankind! So-

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